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THE LONDON SEASON.

BARON REUTER'S BARGAIN.

THE SHAH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS—MUSICAL MATTERS—WILKIE COLLINS AS A READER.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 5, 1873.

To undertake, as I rashly did last week, to make no further mention in my letters from London of the distinguished potentate who still, though he has been a fortnight in our midst, forms the chief subject of London conversation, was to reckon without the said potentate, who ought to have left these shores some days ago, but has persisted in remaining until this morning. Even now it will take twenty-four hours to get him out of our hands altogether. His last visit was to her Majesty's Opera-house, where he saw Nilsson in the "Traviata" and in "Mignon," (one act of each,) and Titiens in the second act of "La Favorita." His last visitor was Baron Reuter, who waited on him either to give or to receive some final information on the subject of the Persian railways, yesterday afternoon. Money can be found for everything, even for Persian railways, in London, and I suppose Baron Reuter's grand scheme will be carried out. I believe, too, that in a simple pecuniary point of view, apart from its political effects, it is likely to be successful if Persia, during the next few years, remains at peace, or is not, independently of her own wishes in the matter, made the scene of war. I fancy, however, that affairs in and around Persia are already too near a crisis for those popular agents of civilization, railways and telegraphs, to prove very effective in averting it. There are numbers of people in England, and probably also in the United States, who place the same sort of faith in railways and telegraphs that savages place in idols and charms. They forget the important part played by both steam and electricity in connection with war, and that all the good railways did to France during the war of 1870 was to enable the Germans to supply their armies with provisions and ammunition much more quickly and systematically than they otherwise could have done. It will be an excellent thing for Persia to possess railways and telegraphs. But it may be difficult to find the money for their construction.

PERSIAN INVESTMENTS.

The Russians, in spite of English protests on the subject, persist, as they doubtless will, in remaining at Khiva; but, the money found, it will obviously be impossible, if ever war should break out, to commence the work. Finally, if war should be postponed until Persia shall have had time to build the projected lines, they would belong, during a campaign, not necessarily to Persia, but to whatever army first succeeded in seizing and holding them. I do not think, then, if I were a capitalist, I should invest much money in Persia. Meanwhile, the view held by the projectors of the great railway scheme is, that everything will go right with that problematical country if England only gives her sufficient support. Just so; but, to be effective, the promised support should not be commercial support alone. Otherwise, when our departing visitor makes his way back to St. Petersburg, which he proposes to do via Paris, it will be only too easy for the Czar to impress upon him that commerce without arms is a snare, or, at least, a bait; and that, whoever may propose to make railways for him, his best friend, and, if needs be, his most formidable enemy, will still be that Power which can most readily throw a large number of troops across his frontier. Let him go! He has occupied too much of our time, and, in my opinion, has had a great deal too much attention shown him.

THE SHAH'S ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS.

It will be curious to see, supposing such a revelation to be really in store, what his Majesty will have to say about England and English political views in the journal which, with the assistance of the editor of the *Official Gazette* of Teheran, he is known to be keeping. Is his Majesty sufficiently civilized to be influenced by the offer of a very large sum for the copyright which has just been made to him by one of our most enterprising publishers, through Dr. Tholauzon, the French physician of the household? Even then he would be sufficiently cunning, I fancy, not to express his opinion too freely about English policy in the East.

AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

Looking back I find that, seriously oppressed as I have been by the sense of his presence among us, I have only cast eyes on his Majesty once during the whole period of his visit. It was at the Crystal Palace on the occasion of his last official appearance in public; and really, after all he had seen of pageants, spectacles, and shows of every kind, exteriors and interiors of magnificent public buildings, flowers, flags, and mobs of well and ill dressed people, the one thing to astonish and delight him was that vast, fantastic, and almost fairy-like edifice, with its gardens, fountains, illuminations, and fire-works. Unhappily the effect of much of this was spoilt by the rain which fell in torrents through the afternoon. In addition, however, to the ordinary entertainments there was a concert; and there were gymnastic performances which, equally with the bright and tasteful decorations of the interior of the palace, were quite independent of weather. The Shah ought to have been, and doubtless was, pleased; for everything that could be thought of had been done to please him. Having somehow acquired the reputation of being unpunctual, his Majesty excited a little surprise and caused considerable satisfaction by reaching the palace just when he was due, at 6:30 o'clock. Nevertheless, there were one or two false alarms before he actually arrived. When during the progress of the concert, as arranged by programme, the "Tannhauser" vocal and instrumental march was performed, a portion of the audience seemed to discover a Persian character in its thoroughly German and especially Weberian strains; and the word was passed that the Shah was coming, and that this was the "Persian National Anthem." Not long afterward the march from the "Prophet" was heard, and, in its turn, awakened expectations, not just yet to be fulfilled, of the Shah's arrival. Finally it was to the accompaniment of *John of Leyden's* coronation march that his Majesty made his appearance, and walked through the palace from the northern extreme to the magnificently-finished boxes or reception-rooms prepared for him and his suite, immediately opposite the Handel orchestra. Three gorgeously ornamented chairs, or perhaps it would be better to call them thrones, stood in the middle of the centre compartment; and in the middle of one of the three sat the Shah with a Princess on each side, looking as contented as, under the circumstances, it was natural he should be. Then was performed a "Persian Love-Song," arranged by Mr. Manns for chorus of female voices, with full instrumental accompaniment, in a Persian melody (this time a genuine Persian melody) which Strauss has made the main subject of his spirited Persian march, and which Ghika has employed for a chorus of Persian maidens in his Russo-Persian opera of "Russlan and Ludmila." The rest of the Persian music consisted of the aforesaid march by Strauss, and a piece, of which the precise character was not specified, but which might be march or dance, arranged for orchestra by Mr. Manns, and based on a melody presented as of Persian origin by Herr Engel, in his work on national music. If (which may be doubted) the Shah takes an interest in music, he will, we pray, have learned more about his country's national airs in England than he ever could have learned, at least up to the present time, in Persia. Now, with the products of Western civilization, Persian national music will, doubtless, be imported into Persia, and in time be naturalized there.

THE MUSICAL WORLD.

Our musical season just now, at the beginning of July, is at its height. Another month and it will be at an end, but from the Albert Hall, at Kensington, to her Majesty's Opera, at Drury Lane, with St. James' Hall, St. George's Hall, St. James' Theatre, and the Royal Italian Opera between, there will not be a concert nor an operatic performance to be heard. Auber's "Crown Diamonds," with much additional music, partly selected from other works by the same master, partly composed in pure wantonness by the conductor, Signor Vianesi, has been produced at the Royal Italian Opera. Mme. Adelina Patti is charming in the part of *Catarina*, but Signor Vianesi has done his best to spoil Auber's very perfect work, and has pretty nearly succeeded. Auber himself arranged "Fra Diavolo" for the Royal Italian Opera. For the best and saddest of reasons he could not undertake the task of Italianizing "Les Diamants de la Couronne;" but Signor Vianesi, in assuming that duty, might at least have followed Auber's method. Auber added as little recitative as possible, and that of the lightest character, accompanied only by the violoncelli. Vianesi, besides interpolating airs of his own, has added as much recitative as possible of the heaviest character, and accompanied by the whole force of the orchestra. At her Majesty's Opera nothing very interesting has lately occurred, or is likely to occur, until about the end of next week, when Balfe's posthumous opera, "Il Talismano," will be produced with Mme. Nilsson in the principal part. "Il Talismano" is founded on Sir Walter Scott's novel, *The Talisman*; and it is expected to prove its composer's best work. Mr. Mapleson, the manager of her Majesty's Opera, has lately invented a new sort of entertainment; or rather the entertainment has somehow grown up, under his auspices, of its own accord. For some time past Tuesday has been a recognised day at her Majesty's Opera for trying the voices of any new singers, recommended or not, who might present themselves. Little by little, as it became known on what easy terms a trial could be had, candidates presented themselves in large numbers, and it was found necessary to introduce a weeding process in the shape of a preliminary examination. At present the examination takes place in the morning, with no one present but Li Calsi, the pianist accompanist of the theatre, Mr. Mapleson, and perhaps one or two friends. But on Tuesday afternoon there is a grand reception at the theatre. Members of the company, subscribers, amateurs of all kinds drop in; tea and biscuits are served, as it is "kettle-drum" or "five o'clock tea," and the singers, and occasionally a musician or two, who have passed the preliminary examination, are heard. A certain number of verbal invitations have been issued for next Tuesday's reception, from which I infer that the attendance of some very promising novice is counted on.

AN AUTHOR-READER.

Mr. Wilkie Collins' first public reading last Saturday, at the Olympic Theatre, was far from being liked. In the first place, he could not very well be heard. In the second, he tried to be dramatic, after the manner of Dickens, and failed. In the third place, he tried to be funny, also after the manner of Dickens, and still failed. I am assured by competent judges that if Mr. Collins works hard and reads persistently to all sorts of audiences he may yet become a very tolerable reader before long. Probably he will be an excellent reader before he gets to America, where I understand that he has a lucrative engagement to fulfill; but it is rather hard that in the meantime he should practice upon us. I am afraid Mr. Wilkie Collins' piece, the "New Magdalen," dramatic as it is and excellently acted, is not quite so successful as the ingeniously-devised advertisements, announcing that it is about to be produced at Paris, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow, The Hague, Milan, and a few other capitals, might lead one to suppose. To-day the Olympic Theatre puts forth a bill in connection with the "New Magdalen," bearing only these words: "Luke, xv., 7." "Olympic Theatre, Luke, xv., 7," has a curious and to some people a shocking effect. Whatever may be thought of it, this is probably the first time that a sensation dramatist has gone to the Gospel for a new form of advertisement.

S. E.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, July 18—8 P. M.—The barometer has fallen slightly since Thursday afternoon in the South Atlantic States, but has generally risen in the Gulf States; it has risen on the middle and east Atlantic coast, but fallen somewhat in the interior of these stations; the low pressure is over the lower lakes; the pressure has risen rapidly over the upper lakes and North-west. Variable winds, with higher temperature, cloud and rainy weather, prevail in the Gulf States; south-west and south-east winds, increasing to brisk, with threatening and rainy weather, are generally reported from the Middle and Eastern States; fresh to brisk south-west winds, with partly cloudy weather and occasional local rains in the lower lake region; fresh westerly to high north-westerly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, prevail over the upper lakes and North-west. The rivers have fallen at Fort Benton, Memphis, and Cairo, but risen at Vicksburg.

PROBABILITIES.

On Saturday, for the Gulf States, rising barometer, south-west to north-west winds, with generally clear weather, except on the immediate coasts. For the South Atlantic States, westerly winds, rising barometer, and generally clear weather. For the Middle States, rising barometer, westerly winds, and somewhat lower temperature, with clear or partly cloudy weather. For New-England, north-east and easterly winds veering to south-east and south-west, with cloud and rain. For the lake region, Ohio Valley, and the North-west, north and west winds, clearing or clear weather.

THE HEAT AND STORM IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., July 18.—Up till noon to-day the heat was extremely oppressive, the thermometer indicating 94°. During the afternoon several heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, occurred, causing a refreshing change. At 1 o'clock P. M. the mercury marked 95°, and one hour later it had fallen to 85°. Several sun-stroke cases occurred. The storm interfered with the children's excursion. The lightning struck several buildings, doing considerable damage. In one case a lady was severely and two children slightly injured. A sandpaper house, connected with Bader & Adamson's glue factory, was blown down. In Camden, N. J., Frederick Trust was overcome by the heat, and fell from the roof of a two-story house, sustaining severe injuries.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW POSTAL SYSTEM.

RESULTS OF THE ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE—EXPLANATION OF THE ORDER TO TRANSMIT POSTAL SUPPLIES FREE—OFFICIAL STAMPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—The Postmaster General is of the opinion that the complete results of the abolition of the franking privilege will not be apparent for three months. About that period will be necessary properly to adjust the postal service to the new order of things. He is of the opinion that no legitimate arguments can be presented in favor of a revival of the privilege, but states that, after an honest trial of the new system, any person who can present fair arguments in favor of the re-enactment of the law can readily secure the attentive consideration of the people. He is confident that the abolition of free mail matter will so increase the revenues of the postal service that the Post-office Department will soon become self-sustaining.

THE FREE TRANSMISSION OF POSTAL SUPPLIES.

With regard to the charge that, after securing an appropriation of $800,000 for postage for his department, as the result of an after-thought he has ordered the free transmission of all post-office blanks, Mr. Creswell has to say that the representations in the other departments to that effect are both unjust and untruthful. He states that this order for free transmission of the supplies of the Post-office Department is neither the result of an after-thought nor an unjust discrimination. The Post-office Department made its estimates for stamps, as did the other departments. Appropriations were made for the other departments, with few exceptions, to the full amount of their estimates. Such was not the case with the Post-office Department. The original estimates of the Post-office Department, as submitted to the House Committee on Appropriations, amounted to an aggregate sum of $1,125,495 for the fiscal year. This sum comprehended the estimates for all the branches of service in the Post-office Department. From this estimate the House Committee on Appropriations cut out the following items: Wrapping-paper, twine, letter-balances, marking stamps, $25,004; Post-office blanks and books, $45,173; mail-bag, locks, and keys, $18,600; locks and keys returned, $6,000; registered package envelopes and seals, $5,580; official envelopes for postmasters, $6,200; postage-stamps, $17,400; stamped envelopes, $122,950: postal cards, $52,800; money-order account books and blanks, $14,900; blanks foreign mail office, $150; total, $314,758. This has left the account of the Post-office Department with the Government in this condition:

Amount of the estimates of the Post-office Department	$1,125,495
Stricken out by the committee	314,758
	$811,737

The committee reduced the estimate even more than this, making the appropriation for the Post-office Department, in round numbers, $800,000. This sum was designed for the ordinary correspondence of the department, and did not embrace the postage considered necessary for the articles enumerated in the foregoing list. The reason assigned for this reduction of estimates by the Committee on Appropriations was that it was not the design of the law to suspend the legitimate functions of the Post-office service, or to interfere with its regular business. The transmission of the articles in the above schedule was a part of the essential business of the Post-office Department, and they, of course, were entitled to free transmission. It would be as legitimate to demand the payment of postage on postal cards, according to their weight, as to require the use of official stamps for the transportation of mail-bags, locks, and keys. This is the construction which Mr. Creswell gives to the law, in accordance with what he considers the instructions of the committee.

THE SUPPLY OF OFFICIAL STAMPS.

The Postmaster General is advised that the estimate for official stamps in most of the departments is utterly inadequate, and that, in most cases, the appropriation will be exhausted long before the expiration of the fiscal year, if not before the assembling of Congress. Should the latter emergency arise, he considers that there would then be time enough to consider the question. He knows of no other solution of the problem than for the Post-office Department to "help the other departments out," if the necessity shall demand such action.

THE $50,000,000 CALL BONDS AND THE DEBT STATEMENT.

The fact that the public debt statement of July 1 includes under the head of "unpaid debt" the $50,000,000 of the six per cent. bonds of the issue of 1862, which were called in for redemption prior to that time, admits of easy explanation. At the time of the publication of the debt statement, July 1, the account of the called bonds had not been adjusted at the Treasury Department. This adjustment had not been had for the reason that it was physically impossible. A sufficient period had not elapsed between the date of the call and the date of the statement for that purpose. The manual labor requisite for the redemption of fifty millions in bonds is enormous. Every bond has to be examined; every coupon must be counted. A large portion of the redemption under this call is of $50 bonds. The clerical force is the ordinary force without accessions, and the same force had also to attend to its customary duties. At that particular period the duties were greatly increased because of the necessary preparation of the books and accounts for the payment of the regular semi-annual interest on coupon and registered bonds. Interest had to be paid upon about $26,000,000 of bonds, in addition to the work of redeeming the $50,000,000. There consequently had not been sufficient time for the adjustment of the accounts. An account is not adjusted on the books of the Treasury until the warrant has been issued, and the amount covered into the Treasury. The fact that any portion of these bonds were redeemed in New-York does not alter the general statement regarding the condition of the business. Certainly by far the larger portion of the call was redeemed in Europe. Bonds which are redeemed at the Sub-Treasury in New-York are not considered as covered into the Treasury, and no change in the statement of the account upon the books of the Treasury can be effected until the account is finally settled and covered in, so that it may not again be opened. It is possible that, by the time for the publication of the next monthly statement, a portion, perhaps one-half of the $50,000,000 call, may be covered in so that the new bonds may appear. But this is not entirely certain.

NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.

The Postmaster General states that the great difference between the rates of postage on newspapers to subscribers in the city of publication and to subscribers at a distance is due to the fact that this provision of the old law was not repealed when the new law abolishing the franking privilege was passed. The object of the old Free law was to prevent publishers from flooding the mails for local distribution. This law, Mr. Creswell thinks, should be repealed or adjusted to the new order of things, now that no mail-matter is free.

PERSONAL.

Senator Matt. Carpenter is in town....Gen. Allan G. Rutherford, Third Auditor, returned this morning from a two months' trip to the Pacific Coast....James T. Saville, Chief Clerk of the Treasury, leaves to-morrow for San Francisco on the business of the department.

SENATOR CAMERON AND COMMISSIONER DOUGLASS.

Senator Cameron authorizes a denial of the published statement that he desires the removal of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Douglass, and is working to that end. He considers Mr. Douglass a very efficient officer, and his relations with him are entirely harmonious.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $335,919.

John P. Batter has been appointed ganger for the Eighth Illinois District.

The steamer Montana arrived at San Francisco from Panama, yesterday.

James Rafferty, who was stabbed by Thomas Black, on the 5th inst., in Philadelphia, died to-day.

Secretary Belknap left Washington last night for Cape May, N. J., where he will spend next week.

A child of James Riley, three years old, was killed in Bristol, R. I., on Thursday, by falling from a wagon.

The first stake for the survey of the Canadian Pacific Railroad was driven at Victoria, Vancouver's Island, yesterday.

Delos R. Ashley, late member of Congress from Nevada, died in San Francisco yesterday, of softening of the brain.

Cyrus Lewis was killed, and Josiah Carver badly injured, on Thursday, by the falling of a derrick in South Boston.

Mark Boothby, of Malden, Mass., was arraigned yesterday for shooting his wife in that town, and pleaded not guilty.

David Blaisdell, Jr., son of Policeman Blaisdell, of Boston, was drowned at Great Falls, N. H., on Thursday night, while fishing.

Preston Powers, a son of the late Hiram Powers, arrived in Boston a few days ago, from Florence. He is visiting friends, and intends staying a few weeks.

The ground set apart for the Zoölogical Gardens, in Philadelphia, containing about thirty acres and situated in West Park, is beginning to assume shape.

Michael Buckley, a sub-contractor on the Bucksport and Bangor Railroad in Maine, absconded on Thursday night with the funds intrusted to him to pay the employes.

Daniel S. Marsh, indicted for the murder of George S. Marsh by pushing him into the Charles River, was arraigned in Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, and pleaded not guilty.

The telegraph fleet arrived at Sydney, Cape Breton, on Thursday night. The cable from Placentia was buoyed thirty-five miles from Sydney, the Hibernia having paid out all she had on board.

Henry Roebe and Henry Fox, while working in an excavation in St. Louis, Mo., on Thursday, were killed by the embankment falling on them, and Philip Moesey and Daniel Rock badly injured.

The thermometer in Washington yesterday morning at 11 o'clock indicated 103° in the shade. A heavy rain-storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, passed over the city in the afternoon.

The body of Henry A. Wellman, aged twenty-nine, was found yesterday at the side of the Stonington Railroad track, in the Ninth Ward of Providence, with the head crushed and an arm broken.

The Massachusetts Supreme Court yesterday refused to reduce the bail in the case of Spence Pettis, held in default of $20,000 bail to await the result of exceptions filed for a new trial in the forgery case in which he was convicted.

The balances in the Treasury were: Currency, $7,961,517; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,525,000; coin, $79,846,111, including in coin certificates, $43,791,300; outstanding legal tenders, $356,000,000.

Two men who committed robberies at New-London, Wis., and were caught at Shawano on Thursday night, were taken from the Sheriff by a vigilance committee of sixty, who put a noose around their necks and hanged them till they confessed where the stolen property was secreted.

First Lieut. Samuel E. Tallman, of the Engineer Corps, relieved from duty at the West Point Military Academy, to take effect on the 1st of September, is ordered to report to First Lieut. George M. Wheeler, in charge of the exploring expedition west of the hundredth meridian.

The Attorney General has decided that the present Commissioner of Internal Revenue has no right to open for readjudication a claim for taxes illegally assessed, adjusted and settled by one of his predecessors, because, in his opinion, such predecessor erred in judgment, there being no evidence or facts in the case.

A man supposed to be J. Schloss, of Buffalo, N. Y., was run over on Thursday by a train on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad. Circumstances indicate that he was a commercial traveler, and lead to the suspicion that he had been murdered and his body placed on the railroad track.

THE CHOLERA.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—A special dispatch from Mount Vernon, Ind., states that a panic prevails there on account of cholera. Forty deaths have occurred within a week, and eight or ten yesterday. The people are fleeing from the city.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 18.—Three cholera deaths were reported at the health office to-day.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 18.—Advices from Mount Vernon, Ind., report the cholera is believed to be abating in that place. It has almost depopulated the town. All the people who could get away have left. Banks and business houses are closed, and the town seems without inhabitants. Resin, pine, tar, and coal have been burned in the streets, and in every house disinfectants have been placed. People who cannot leave are removing to the healthier parts of the city. Families are dwelling in warehouses, stores, &c. Every person in the place has had cholera symptoms, and in some large families only two members are left. There seems to be no apparent cause for the ravages of the epidemic, as the city is clean, and one of the highest points between Evansville and Cairo.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A fire in Natick yesterday morning destroyed Rice's block, involving the following losses: Martin Rice, owner of the building, $12,000, fully insured; E. Crofoot, stoves, loss $3,000, insured for $2,000; J. H. Rutherford, jeweler, loss $4,000, insured; O. H. Watson, shoes, loss not known; R. H. Randal & Co., clothing, damaged by water and removal, stock worth $10,000, insured for $6,300; George L. Sleeper, Trial Justice, lost law library and furniture; Good Templars lost entire furniture; S. R. Haven, photographer, loss $2,500, no insurance. The total loss is $22,000.

Mr. A. S. Morse's barn in Watertown, Mass., was burned on Thursday night; loss $3,000.

CROP REPORT FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

MINNEAPOLIS, July 18.—Crop reports from McLean County, about the centre of Minnesota, says the Wheat in that region will be ready to cut in a week. Reports from several sections say the Wheat harvest this year will be from one to two weeks earlier than last year, owing to the splendid growing weather which has prevailed. Minnesota never had a more favorable season for wheat. It is estimated that the coming crop will be from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 bushels larger than last year's.

AFTER THE BOAT-RACE.

THE DISPUTED HONORS.

NIGHT SCENES IN SPRINGFIELD—SINGING PROCESSIONS IN THE STREETS—THE HOTEL CORRIDORS AND PARLORS—TAKING THE TRAIN—THE REFEREE'S DECISION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 18.—From the western bank it seemed to everybody that Harvard had won. From the eastern bank the sight of the flags in Harvard's boat was sufficient. Every one was satisfied that the magenta was victorious, and consequently everybody left the course. On the eastern side especially there was a tremendous stampede across the meadows to the train that was puffing and snorting and screaming to the people to come on and get inside. Nobody waited to hear the decision and learn how the rest of the colleges were placed, but all bolted for home in the most precipitate fashion, incited thereto by the rain which now began to fall heavily. On the western side, especially near the "music-ground stand," there was the wildest confusion among the vehicles. Cries of "Back, Sir, will you!" and rejoinders of "Back yourself if you like it," were heard in every direction, with the alarmed voices of women pleading with their respective charioteers not to quarrel. The route back through Agawam was anything but pleasant. The rain fell fast, the road was narrow, and the press of carriages was beyond all comprehension. There was not much fun in driving on this occasion, for it was all work and no play, especially for the unfortunates who had hired traps from livery-stables, at fancy prices, and found their beasts stumbling at every yard. One place was particularly nasty. This was near the entrance to the Agawam Bridge. Here was a small decline, and, in spite of oneself, the horses would break into a trot coming down, and it was next to impossible to rein them up to a walk on the bridge itself, which was one of those covered wooden affairs, so common fifty years ago, but now becoming rare fortunately, through the general use of iron-truss structures. In the middle of the bridge was a temporary policeman, placed there to prevent horses moving at faster pace than a walk. This he effected by appearing suddenly in the gloom and striking right and left with his stick at the horses, heads, a proceeding which made the ladies scream and the men swear. Once past this place and the sorrowful procession moved onward as fast as it could toward Springfield.

PURSUIT OF A SUPPER.

Arrived here the bewildered visitors were confronted with the information that Yale had won, and that the magenta was placed third on the list. Nobody would believe it, and increased demands were made for the Springfield *Republican*, which furnished an extra for the occasion. There it stated plainly, Harvard first, Yale second, and Amherst third. But the Yale party were so confident, that though it was impossible to accept their statement, it was equally impossible to consider the matter settled. The crowds rushed to the telegraph office to learn the truth, and there were informed by the officials, who were singularly polite and courteous, that at first the news had been telegraphed all over the country of Harvard's victory, but that subsequently a large and increasing minority of the Press correspondents began to telegraph the other way. Under this exasperating state of things, nothing was left save supper and a hot glass of toddy. The first was within the limits of attainment. The perspiring clerks were serving out tickets to the hungry ones, supplementing delivery with the reminder that they must wait to get a place. The glass of something hot, unfortunately, was unattainable. Massachusetts had her eyes on Springfield, and had plainly intimated that she was not going to be humbugged with back rooms and pine sandwiches, to be moistened by ardent liquors. No matter how damp one was, or how liable to catch cold, the ears of the publicans were, for the time being stuffed with temperance cotton, and they would not hear. Supper after a couple of hours became a possibility, and the distasteful meal was swallowed in three minutes.

WHO WAS SECOND?

There was another rush into the street to complete the unfinished problem of "who won the race." By this time it was known that the referee, Mr. Babcock, was in the Regatta Committee room of the Haynes House, and had officially given the race to Yale. The corridors of the hotel, never very broad, were completely blocked with young fellows arguing, discussing, boasting, reasoning, pleading in every possible inflection of the human voice. What could be the matter now? It was conceded that Yale had won. It seemed that the present grief was for second place, and that while Babcock was taking testimony in the committee-room, there was an extemporized plebiscite in the corridors. Amherst and the Wesleyans, both contended for second honors, and the men of the respective colleges grabbed the passers-by, or rather those who were trying to pass, and put the question to them. Outside, the plebiscite was unquestionably for the Wesleyans. Inside there seemed a tendency that way also. Mr. Babcock stood in the centre of the room surrounded by anxious graduates and under-graduates, hearing them and asking them questions. He was a stout, exceedingly well-built man, a little over middle size, with a very resolute, swarthy face, and a commendable breadth between the eyes. What he thought about the matter he kept to himself, though the drift of his questions seemed to be favorable to the Wesleyans. The young fellows who sported lavender, were in ecstacies, but some of the serious said wailingly, "Oh! if we were not so poor. Oh! if we had had money for a new boat, then we wouldn't have been squabbling for second honors, but would have been lengths ahead of the whole crowd of boats." The judicious rather indorsed this boast, and it is confidently expected that next year will see the Wesleyans at the head of the river.

EXUBERANT SPIRITS.

Into the street once more, where the rain is still falling and where the little news-boys are rushing about through the mud, selling copies of the *Daily Union*, a Springfield evening paper. It was most eagerly purchased, for it contained an excellent and witty description of the imbroglio, with the official time of some of the colleges. In twenty different spots one might discern young fellows reading it aloud to knots of comrades who continually interrupted with shrieks of laughter. When the official time was read out, some of them would lug out of their pockets certain New-York morning papers, and would rehearse the prophecies of the *Herald* specially with the most intense amusement. In this diversion the Yale men were foremost; and soon the knots of men began to come together, making at last a crowd, almost all of whom sported the blue of Yale or the purple and white of Amherst. They marched down to the Haynes House, (it being now about 11 o'clock,) and vented their triumphant feelings in a song about a bull-frog, with a most tremendous chorus. They sang other songs, one of which had the singular refrain, "And how is that for hi-hi-hi?" Then they gave three cheers for Yale, responded to by the most fearful yelling; then three cheers for Harvard, answered by shouts of "Rah, rah, rah;" and then three more for Massachusetts, with a kindly mention of the Liquor law. Deep and mournful groans echoed the demand. Meanwhile the ladies had been preparing themselves for the ball, for there was a grand ball somewhere, and frequent urgent embassies came from the drawing-rooms to reluctant escorts engaged in impromptu minstrelsy. Poor fellows, they had to go, though their hearts were evidently with the procession marching down to the Massasoit House to repeat their performances. The drawing-rooms looked queer. They were filled with beautiful young girls and women dressed in radiant toilets, who were attended by cavaliers in every sort of costume, some of them having boots so wet as to defy the polishing influences of the best Massachusetts blacking. On this occasion the gentlemen were not, it seems, required to dress. Clean boots was all that was asked of them, and if they had gloves they were equipped indeed. To pass the time while the escorts and spoons were being gathered into the fold, several of the young ladies sat down to the piano and sang and played most charmingly. It might have been expected that they would have attracted a great audience and emptied the corridors. But no, the great question of second honors was not decided. And there was no music for Tom, Dick, and Harry, save the accents of Mr. Babcock, the referee.

A "BREAK" FOR THE CARS.

About 12 o'clock the procession returned, and one of the leaders mounting on the steps informed the crowd that the train would start for Albany and for New-York at 12:30 A. M. It behooved them then to pay their bills, get their bags, and reform in front of their respective hotels whence they would march into the depot and oblige the traveling public with a little more minstrelsy. Yells answered the appeal, and the boys broke for their baggage in double quick time. It was a gratifying fact that through all the license and excitement of the moment the young fellows were gentlemen to the heart's core. There was not a single taunt exchanged between the blue and the magenta; there was not a single row, not a single drunkard, and among all the songs there was not one which all the world might not hear. This was essentially the best feature of the whole regatta, for it must be acknowledged that both Harvard and Yale were placed in awkward circumstances, more especially as Harvard had the battle-flags.

OFF FOR HOME.

Down in the depot the fun recommenced, and there was plenty of speechifying. Swift, who won the sculler's race, was mounted on a comrade's broad shoulders, and had to return thanks for a lusty cheer. Then the bull-frog song was recommenced, and loudly chorussed. About this time the New-York express came tearing down the line, and it was as much as the police could do to clear the young fellows off the track. It was fully half an hour before the train started from the depot, and even then there were more than a hundred who had no seats. As they were, for the most part, going to stop at New-Haven, they determined to get some fun out of their misfortunes, so they formed a procession and commenced a noisy invasion of the cars, not excluding those palace-cars which were occupied by students. To the polite remonstrances of the agent, they would say, "Tell Smith, lower berth, No. 10, that a friend wants to see him instantly, on matters of the utmost importance." But Smith was left unmolested, and at last the doors of all the cars were locked, and the unfortunates found themselves all crowded in one car, without even the solace of changing their positions. At New-Haven there was an immense exodus, and then the songs, yells and speeches were hushed, and the wearied ones slept peacefully until the train charged into the Forty-second-street Depot. The writer must once more repeat that the gentlemanly tone of the young men, in spite of all the liberty and excitement, was a thing to marvel at.

AN AGREEABLE REFLECTION.

The authorities of Springfield are highly to be commended for their exertions to exclude all temptations to vice or immorality, and it is to be hoped that the regatta will remain at Springfield. To take it to Saratoga would be no benefit to any one, save a few interested parties, and the most indulgent critic could scarcely expect that any moral precautions would be taken there. The New-England tone noticeable at Springfield is not unpleasant, and if it tends, as a conscientious man must admit, to elevate the moral atmosphere of the sports, it is an admirable feature in the programme which it were folly to wish omitted.

SOMETHING FOR SPRINGFIELD TO DO.

The grievance of overcrowding in the hotels is one that will be remedied on the next occasion. No one was prepared for the burst of enthusiasm which the contest evoked; therefore no one can grumble at the inadequate preparations. As for the course it has been proved that eleven boats can start without a foul; it has also been proved, that on the eastern bank a sand bar robs the boats stationed there of all chance of victory. Let Springfield amend this with dredging machines and all will be well.

MR. BABCOCK'S VERDICT.

The Regatta Committee of the Rowing Association of the American Colleges held a final meeting in this city this morning, when the referee, Mr. J. C. Babcock, announced his official decision regarding the positions of the first, second, third and last boats in the University boat-race yesterday, as follows: Yale, first; Wesleyan, second; Harvard, third; Williams, last. Respecting the positions of the remainder of the boats, about which there is some dispute, the referee decided to reserve his decision until after the receipt of a written report from each of the eleven judges, giving their individual observations and opinions respecting the positions of the several boats. As several of the judges have gone home, the decision will not be made for some days.

THE FLAGS.

The champion flags of the university race were returned this morning and placed in the hands of the victorious and joyous Yale crew.

THE FLAGS IN NEW-HAVEN—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., July 18.—The city has been in a state of excitement all day over the result of the races at Springfield. Yale's victories have been the subject of talk everywhere, and the display of flags and other signs of joy have been very general. At 5 o'clock P. M. four members of the University crew, Cook, McCook, Meyher, and Kennedy, arrived with the colors won in the race. They were escorted to the hotel by a large crowd. At 8 o'clock a large company of the alumni, students and citizens waited upon the oarsmen at the New-Haven House, accompanied by music. The College bell was rung, and a display of fire-works made. A very large crowd was gathered at the New-Haven House, and the reception of the crew was altogether most enthusiastic. Capt. Cook, in reply to loud calls, excused himself from speaking, while he expressed his determination that the Yale men should deserve another victory next year. A meeting was formed in the large drawing-room, with Gov. Ingersoll and other prominent citizens in attendance. Judge E. K. Foster made the opening speech, and was followed by President Porter, who said that while he hoped it was understood that boating was not the main object of a college course no man was happier than himself that Yale quietly, without boasting, by hard work, had won such glorious victories, and that in all the list of past defeats no suspicion of underhand dealing with opponents had ever been reflected upon Yale oarsmen. Prof. Thacher and A. W. Wright, Hon. Henry Farnam, and Mr. Butler, of the New-Haven *Palladium*, followed with congratulatory speeches, and at length the company adjourned to a collation, where the evening was passed in eating, singing, speech-making, and conversation. Two members of the Yale Freshmen Crew were present, and were heartily greeted. The story of the races, and many circumstances connected therewith were repeatedly told. All were in the highest spirits, and with the highest anticipations for boating at Yale. The citizens of New Haven have not in a long time manifested an equal interest in an event connected with the College.

OBITUARY.

HON. DELOS R. ASHLEY.

A telegraphic dispatch from San Francisco announces the death in that city, yesterday, of Hon. Delos R. Ashley. Mr. Ashley was educated and studied law in Monroe, Mich., and went to California in 1849, where he held the office of District Attorney three successive years. He was two years in the Assembly and two in the State Senate, and in 1862 and 1863 was State Treasurer. Early in 1864 he went to Nevada, and was elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, serving as Chairman of the Mining Committee, and the Committees on Free Schools in the District of Columbia, and on Public Lands.

INSANITY OF A DOCTOR—SUICIDE.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Dr. Thomas Dudley, First Assistant of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, at Lexington, Ky., committed suicide, this afternoon, with thirty grains of morphine. The deceased had been connected with the institution nearly twenty years. During the last year or so he has shown some evidences of insanity, owing, it is supposed, to his intimate relations with the insane and intense application to his duties.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

KHIVA AND RUSSIA.

THE KHAN TO PAY AN INDEMNITY, AND IS CONFIRMED ON THE THRONE—A RUSSIAN FORT TO BE BUILT NEAR KHIVA.

TASHKEND, July 2, via LONDON, July 18.—The Khan of Khiva has signed a convention to pay two million of roubles indemnity within ten years, in virtue of which he is confirmed on the throne.

The Russian troops continue to occupy Kungrad, and will construct a new fort on the Oxus, near Khiva.

Mr. Schuyler, Secretary of the American Legation, has returned here. He went to Khokand, where he was detained several days under surveillance, and taken finally to Kargan, where he was admitted to see the Khan at a distance of 500 feet.

Afterward, he was detained nine days longer, and was not allowed to proceed to Kashgar.

He received permission to visit the southern mountains, but failed to reach them, being purposely misled by the guide, who was acting under orders.

The *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, the proprietor of the "irreclaimable old savage," has been detained by the Russians at Kasaba on the Jaxartes.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON—THE QUEEN CONSENTS TO PRINCE ALFRED'S MARRIAGE—WIMBLEDON.

LONDON, July 18.—In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Rylands gave notice that when the civil service estimates came up for consideration he should move to throw out the appropriation for building a house for the British Legation at Washington.

The *Gazette* announces that the Queen has given her consent to the marriage of Prince Alfred and the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna.

An Irish "team" have won the Elcho shield at Wimbledon. This is the first time that the Irish riflemen have carried off the prize from the English marksmen.

Right Hon. Sir Sydney Waterlow, Lord Mayor of London, has been created a baronet, and Sheriff Thomas White and Frederick Perkins have been knighted.

Lord Wastbury is hopelessly ill.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. EDWARD MIALL.

LONDON, July 18.—The friends of Edward Miall, founder and editor of the *Nonconformist*, gave him a reception at the Crystal Palace this evening, and presented him with a testimonial purse of $50,000.

SPAIN.

THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ PENITENT—CARLIST HOPES OF RECOGNITION.

BAYONNE, July 18.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the Curé of Santa Cruz has resumed his clerical robes and gone to Rome to ask forgiveness of the Pope.

It is reported from the frontier that the Madrid Government has issued a proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantees in the Basque provinces.

The Carlists declare that the Republican General Cabruetty was killed by his own men.

GERMANY.

NAVAL ATTACHE OF THE LEGATION AT WASHINGTON.

BERLIN, July 18.—Capt. Eisendecher has been appointed Naval Attaché of the German Legation at Washington.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT'S EXPATRIATION—THE SHAH.

PARIS, July 18.—Henri Rochefort will be sent to New-Caledonia on the 31st inst.

It is reported that the Shah will return at once to Teheran, on account of an insurrection which has broken out within his dominions.

THE CURE OF SANTA CRUZ IN FRANCE.

PARIS, July 18.—The Curé of Santa Cruz having escaped into France, the Spanish Government, through its Chargé d'Affaires here, made application for his extradition as a common criminal. President MacMahon has refused the demand on the ground that the case does not come under the provisions of the Extradition treaty between France and Spain.

It is officially announced that the Shah of Persia will visit Constantinople on his way home.

RUSSIA.

GERMANS LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES TO AVOID MILITARY SERVICE.

LONDON, July 18.—A St. Petersburg letter says that 450 German residents of Russia have left in a body for the United States because the Government declared them liable to enforced military service.

TURKEY.

FIRE IN THE HARBOR OF TREBIZOND.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 17.—A dispatch from Trebizond says a fire is raging in the harbor of that port.

NORWAY.

CORONATION OF OSCAR AND SOPHIA AT DRONTHEIM.

CHRISTIANA, July 18.—The coronation of Oscar and Sophia as King and Queen of Norway took place to-day at Drontheim, the ancient capital of the Norwegian Kings.

There was a brilliant procession to the Cathedral, in which Prince Arthur represented the Queen of England and Prince Waldemar the King of Denmark.

The ceremony of the coronation was performed by the Bishop of Drontheim.

CHINA.

IMPERIAL AUDIENCE TO THE FOREIGN MINISTERS—THE EDICT GRANTING IT INSULTING.

LONDON, July 18.—Details have been received of the audience granted by the Emperor of China, on June 29, to the diplomatic body at Pekin.

The Ambassador of Japan was received first, and had a separate interview. When he had retired the Ministers of the United States, Russia, Great Britain, France, and the Netherlands entered the presence in a body.

M. de Vlangalis, the Russian Minister, and Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, read an address to the Emperor in French, which M. Bismark, the interpreter of the German Legation, repeated in Chinese.

Each Minister then deposited his credentials on a table in front of the throne.

When this ceremony was concluded, the Emperor delivered in the Manchoo dialect his reply to the address. Prince Kong, kneeling, interpreted the Emperor's words in Chinese.

Eight hundred Mandarins in splendid costumes were present.

At the close of the audience, the foreign Ministers were escorted to their chairs with great ceremony by members of the Bung-li-Yamen.

The Pekin *Gazette* says the wording of the imperial edict according the audience is considered insulting.

THE COOLIE TRADE.

THE SLAVERY OF THE PRESENT.

THE TRAFFIC OF PERU—HIRING OF THE COOLIE—HORRORS OF THE MIDDLE PASSAGE —THE COOLIE'S FATE.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

CALLAO, Peru, Saturday, June 28, 1873.

The coolie trade is a calling that should be frowned down by all intelligent people. The "heathen Chinee," taken as a moral fixture, may not be all that we could wish in the matter of manhood and honesty; still, he is a creature of God's formation, and as such is entitled to some privileges and immunities. And one of the privileges, or, properly speaking, one of the rights of a coolie, being a right naturally belonging to all men, is liberty; and one of the immunities that should be granted him is an immunity from slavery in a land professing to be a republic and among a people calling themselves free.

THE MODERN SLAVE TRADE.

That the coolie trade is nothing more nor less than a slave trade all sensible people who have seen aught of it well know, especially when the goal of the coolies is one of the Central or South American Republics. Perhaps no country employs more of these people than Peru, and no other nation is so thoroughly given to their importation and oppression. Specimens of the manner in which the Celestial is treated in the Land of the Sun, and on his way thither, have frequently appeared in the American newspapers, and I shall content myself with giving an account of the manner of bringing the coolie here, and his status after he arrives, and thus show that he is simply a slave, being lured from his own land by false promises, and thoroughly and terribly wronged in all things.

THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

I shall not rely on my own knowledge alone to do this, but will give the statements of others, whose connection with Peru and its people affords them the best and surest means of knowing all about that of which they speak. This then will not be a personal article, arising from interested motives, but the story of a great wrong, told by many souls. It is usually the custom to laugh at the habits and manners of the Celestials, and to sneer at the idea of their having feelings and aspirations like other people, but a knowledge of the Chinese character, gained by several years of residence among them, has convinced me that though the ignorant laborer of the interior, and the fisherman of the coast may be cruel and treacherous, the Celestial who has been blessed with an education becomes not only a man of agreeable manners, but is capable of possessing and giving expression to feelings of friendship and kindness such as would be honorable in any citizen of a polite and highly-civilized nation. The Chinese are essentially an imitative people, not a progressive one; and yet, when influenced by the example of Europeans or Americans, the Chinaman becomes a respectable citizen, much given to gambling and the use of opium, after the fashion of his country, but thrifty and industrious, and who therefore seldom becomes a pauper. With these premising remarks I will proceed to give you an account of the coolie trade and system of Peru, starting with the embarkation at Macao, to the end, be it death or liberty, that awaits the Celestials in the home which they seek in a country known among nations as a republic.

THE ASIATIC DEPOT.

The Asiatic depot for the coolie trade is Macao, the single remaining possession of the Portuguese in the East. It is a city containing a population of more than 80,000 souls, counting both the foreign and native inhabitants, and is situated on a small peninsula of the south-eastern part of the island of Twang-Shang, which lies at the mouth of the Canton River. The place has been a Portuguese settlement for over 300 years, enjoying, at the same time, a large foreign trade. This, when other ports were opened, rapidly decreased, until Macao bade fair to sink into utter insignificance, when the demand for labor operatives gave it a new lease of existence. Being contiguous to the southern provinces of the Chinese Empire, which teem with such a vast population that the small pittance necessary to support one of these people cannot be obtained, because of their great fecundity, Macao affords the best market for the coolie-broker to dispose of his wares—that is, human bodies. These brokers are natives, who pursue their calling under the sanction of licenses granted by both the Portuguese and Chinese authorities, and they find no difficulty in obtaining large numbers of laborers and mechanics, to whom the prospect of being able to obtain food and clothes, and from $20 to $30 per year beside, seems the opening to a colossal fortune. The transactions at Macao have the ring of fair metal in their published ordinances, but, in the generality of cases, they are nullified by circumstances over which they have no control. An interpreter is employed to interrogate every coolie desirous of leaving the country, or who is represented to be, as to whether he is truly satisfied to do so, and very seldom is a negative answer elicited. This is caused by the false promises held out to them, but it often requires less than a week to open their eyes, and then there comes attempted revolt, massacre, harsh treatment, sickness, and slavery, to fill the cup of woe to the brim.

THE COOLIES' VOYAGE.

There are ordinances regulating the amount of food and water that shall be allowed a passenger during the voyage, and also giving the articles of clothing that he must receive. He is to have three suits of clothes, a bamboo pillow, and a blanket, and a small box or chest. His food consists of a pound and a half of rice, half a pound of meat or fish, half a pound of vegetables, one-third of an ounce of tea, and a gallon of water per day. No vessel can take more than twenty passengers, unless a surgeon accompanies her, and she is thoroughly supplied with stores and means to make the sick comfortable; but those are all port regulations, and last only so long as land is in sight. After that time the captain of the ship becomes king, and rules with an iron hand. Often, driven to desperation by repeated acts of cruelty, the coolie rises in revolt, and after murdering the crew is lost from an utter ignorance of navigation. Often, too, these revolts end in fearful butcheries, of which no account is ever published; but a sailor will divulge it, shuddering, over his cups. Even the desire to present a fine article in the market does not deter some captains from enacting these brutal scenes, and I saw one crew landed whose scars and bruises and emaciated appearance testified to the treatment that had been meted them. They told their woes, but they told them to deaf ears, and as soon as his ship could be refitted this human bloodhound started to obtain another cargo of human beings on whom he could exercise his brutality.

THE CONTRACT.

Previous to embarkation the coolie signs a contract, which is another of the frauds practiced upon him, for very seldom does the Peruvian contracting honestly comply with his part of the stipulations. To show what these are, I will give a copy of an agreement or contract now lying before me:

Ship Agramonte.
Chinese Emigration to Peru.
No. ——. Contract.

Contract signed in Macao, China, this the 10th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1871, between Don Marino, acting on behalf of Don Blank, of Lima, and Ah Foo, a native of the district of Hiempen, China—said Ah Foo being twenty-one years of age, and by occupation a coolie.

It is solemnly declared in the present contract that I, Ah Foo, have freely and spontaneously agreed with Don Blank to embark on board of the Peruvian ship Agramonte with the object of going to Peru; and I bind myself, as soon as I arrive, to place myself at the orders of the before-mentioned Don Blank, and that I will serve him as agricultural laborer, gardener, shepherd, house-servant, or general workman, for the term of eight years, this term to commence on the day from which I begin to serve; during which period I will plow the fields, clear the ground of brush, take care of cattle, and work in the garden, or do any other kind of work that may be demanded of me, excepting that of extracting guano from the deposits of that article; and I will make use of any artisanship that I may possess a knowledge of for the benefit of said Don Blank. It is agreed that I am quite willing that the before-mentioned term of eight years shall commence to count from the day on which I begin to serve, as has been stated; and I am fully aware that the word month means, and is intended to mean, a calendar month, and that the word year means, and is intended to mean, twelve of these months.

It is agreed that when the period of eight years has expired, I shall be able to dispose freely of my labor, nor can any debt which I have contracted serve as a pretext to prolong the period of my engagement, and such debt must be sued for before the tribunals of the country.

It is agreed that I am to avail myself of any benefits the laws of the country may concede to me.

It is agreed that during the said period of eight years I will not work for myself or for any other person, save for Don Blank, or the person to whom he may make this contract over, and that I will not absent myself from his house without a written permission.

It is agreed, and I am satisfied, that there shall be deducted from the salary which has been stipulated in return for my services 1 sol monthly, until the total of the sum of $8 is paid back, the said $8 having been received by me from Don Blank as advanced wages.

It is agreed that I shall have an hour daily for each of my two meals; and that the hours and duration of my work shall be those that are customary in the place or town to which I may be sent.

It is agreed, finally, to avoid mistake, that I bind myself to observe all and every one of the above clauses, not only with Don Blank, his heirs, assigns, and agents, but also with each person to whom the present contract may be transferred, according to the decree dated Jan. 7, 1859, to effect which I authorize them from now, entirely and completely, nor after having done so shall they have contracted any responsibility regarding me.

It is also agreed on our part, that I, the undersigned Don Blank, bind myself formally that as soon as possible after the arrival of the before-mention ship Agramonte, I will pay the coolie, Ah Foo, monthly, four sols; and will, besides, furnish him with lodgings, as well as with sufficient and wholesome food.

It is agreed that during sickness I shall be supplied in the sick quarters, with the attendance which my malady may require, as well as with the medical assistance and remedies which may be necessary for my recovery, however long my illness may last, and that my wages shall not cease, unless my sickness be caused by my own indiscretion or act. I am also to receive two suits of clothing, one flannel shirt, and a blanket yearly, as well as three changes to be given me on my embarkation.

It is agreed that my passage and maintenance from Macao to Peru shall be furnished by Don Blank, as well as any expenses incurred during the transit.

It is agreed that I shall have three days at the beginning of each new year to celebrate my religious rites.

And, in testimony of the above, both parties declare that, before attaching our respective signatures, we have read for the last time, and in a loud voice and slowly, each and every one of the obligations to which we have mutually bound ourselves, so that at no time, nor under any circumstances, can ignorance be adduced in extenuation of a breach thereof, nor shall any claims be made, except in case either party shall fail to comply with the above stipulations, with regard to each and every one of which we are perfectly agreed. In proof of which we have to-day signed this contract with our own hands.

DON BLANK. AH FOE,
Portuguese Emigration Superintendent.

THEORY AND PRACTICE.

This is the theory; the substance is very different. I have detailed the regulations that provide for the comfort of the coolies when in transit, and have said that in many cases they were treated with unbearable cruelty and neglect, and will here add, that short rations of air, food, and water often fall to their lot, being awarded at the judgment and option of the commander, who is often simply an unfeeling brute.

THE COOLIE IN PERU.

And now, as the coolie is supposed to be landed in Peru, I will proceed to give an account of his life here. Being in Peru does not entitle him to the benefit-clauses in his contract, for, should he be taken sick during the passage, and thus unable to work, the contract is annulled so far as Don Blank is concerned, and the poor coolie is thrown on the mercies of a cold, money-gathering community, where he meets no sympathy, unless it be from one of his own countrymen. Should he, however, manage to regain his health, and the same come to the knowledge of Don Blank, he is immediately seized as a runaway, and sent to some hacienda, his eight years of service commencing with his arrival at his prison. The fate of a coolie on a hacienda is a very hard one, especially if he is selected to become a field laborer. After being registered on the books of the establishment, he is turned over to the tender mercies of the bailiffs or stewards of whose gang he is to form a part, and these are generally stout negroes, who have little or no feeling for others, and subject the coolie to the same treatment that they would accord to dumb animals, beating them most unmercifully. Not that an organized system of cruelty exists, but these overseers, having been born slaves, have no idea of what humanity and kindness is, and their acts are seldom inquired into by the owner of the hacienda. His interest in their lives leads him to employ a doctor to look after their health, but his subordinates regard the coolie simply as a machine, valuable in proportion to the work they can force out of him.

A COOLIE'S LIFE.

The ordinary course of a coolie's existence, while in this state of slavery, is as follows: The great bell of the hacienda is tolled at 4:30, and this is the call for morning muster. The owner or superintendent then gathers the steward and overseers about him, and they proceed to the pen, called a *galpon*, where the coolies have been confined for the night. These have to tumble off their cane beds after a pretty lively fashion, or their movements are hastened in no very gentle manner. Imagine, then, in the vague morning light, a crowd of shuddering coolies in numerous varieties of costume, gradually arranging themselves in line and answering to their names, after which they are told off into working gangs, and the day's rations and the implements to be used are given them. The sight is not one fraught with cheerfulness or spirit, and generally has a depressing influence. The gangs are formed according to merit, the more experienced being set to plowing or gathering the crops, whilst others are made to hoe, plant, weed, or do any other needed work, each gang's labor and movements being directed by an overseer who holds, or at least exercises, the power of punishment. When going to the field, the coolie carries, besides his rations, an iron cooking pot and some fire-wood, and each individual prepares his own food. This consists of a pound of rice a day, and if he can steal it, a little meat, an ear of corn, or a bit of fish. The rice is often of a poor quality, but on the pound served out to him the coolie is supposed to exist and perform labor from the time that he is called in the morning until 6 P. M., and after. Of course, it requires constant watching, and much forcing, to get any work from a man thus treated.

ULTIMATE FATE.

It can easily be seen that eight years of such an existence as this, does not leave the coolie in a state of health that enables him to proceed in securing a fortune for his own use. In fact, long before his eight years have passed, he has either sunk into the grave, or become so crippled and weakened by the diseases that abound in this land, that he is only fit to beg, and, to a Chinaman in Peru, beggary means death by starvation. Cruelty and ill-treatment in the matter of food are sure destroyers of existence.

A LIFE OF SLAVERY.

Is the life of a coolie any more than a life of slavery? The only candid answer to this question is, No. In Peru, a country professing to be a republic, and ruled by a people calling themselves free, a man who is enticed away from his own country to supply a need caused by the idleness of the native population, becomes no more nor less than a slave. The thing has been carried far enough, and it is time for the civilized nations of the world to interfere. If the slave trade of Zanzibar is a disgrace, then the coolie trade is a disgrace; if the slave trade of Zanzibar is an iniquity and a crime against civilization, then the traffic in coolies is so likewise.

COOLIES' TRAITS.

But I have said enough to convince any person that the life of a coolie on a Peruvian hacienda is simply a life of slavery, and will now proceed to notice a few traits that they possess. The first is an inordinate passion for gambling. They have a simple manner of doing this, being only versed in the game of odd or even. One of their number takes up a handful of rice, or coffee beans, or pebbles, or anything of little bulk, and covering them with a small plate or saucer, stakes his ration of rice or the month's wages that he may have that day received, or his blanket, on the quantity that may be there. Others join in, and when all bets have been made the saucer is removed and the counting begins. The hand is not allowed to come in contact with the article used, but a small stick is employed, and with this, grain after grain or pebble after pebble is removed, until the result is arrived at. This has but little effect on them, for the Celestial is a fatalist, and if he win or lose, accepts the result as though it had to be, and is perfectly satisfied. Another trait is their perfect indifference to death. An anecdote is related of a boy on a hacienda near Pisco which illustrates this. By some disease, or as the result of some accident, which is not exactly known, this youth had lost the tips of his fingers. He could not complain of his comforts in the shape of eating, as he had the run of the kitchen, and therefore dined as well as the owner, yet he was not contented. He was the proprietor of a gun, which appeared to be his sole delight. Being useless as a field hand, he would stroll about the vineyard and shoot any stray pigeons that might try to steal a feast of grapes, and though maimed, he was quite a respectable shot. His contributions to the larder were most acceptable, and, as said before, he had the run of the house. As far as pay went, he received every Sunday a real or two (a real being ten cents) to enable him to purchase cigars; but one day this was withheld, because, as the steward informed him, he had brought in no pigeons the previous week. He said nothing, but as the family were sitting down to dinner that evening a free Chinaman rushed in, and with a solemn face informed them that José had taken opium. It turned out to be true, and the bearer of the tidings had himself lent the four reals wherewith to buy the poison. It seems that José had had a good dinner, and there, in the kitchen, before the cooks, who were his countrymen, had deliberately swallowed his draught. When found, he was seated in the stable as cool as possible, and when asked what could have driven him to commit such an act, answered: "I am, as you see, without fingers; I cannot work, and therefore it is better to die." Some tartar emetic was forced down his throat, but the poison had already done its work, and he left, as his aider and abettor said, for Canton, about daylight in the morning. He was buried, by his sympathizing countrymen, with his face downward, and they asserted that in three days he would turn round, though no reason was assigned for this last-mentioned proceeding.

MARRYING COOLIES.

Up to the present date, but few Chinese women have been brought to Peru, and consequently John has not the almond-eyed beauties of his native clime to distract his attention. Now and then, however, he becomes enamored of the charms of some sombre-hued chola or samba, and is converted and joins the Church, so that he may enter the bonds of wedlock with the dusky señorita. This is not, as a general thing, to John's advantage, for the "weaker vessel" becomes emphatically the "better half," and orders her should-be equal around in fine style. As his conversion and marriage cancel his contract, it would be supposed that John profits by this, but the transaction is looked upon by the lady simply as a transfer of his servitude from his former master to his present wife and mistress, and John's assumptions of authority and remonstrances are soon put to flight and silenced. When John gets a little way from the coast, and goes through the converting process, he becomes "quite a catch," and many are the dusky damsels who "set their cap for him," for he makes a model husband, hard-working, affectionate, faithful, and obedient. He gets up early in the morning, goes to market, makes the house tidy, and gets the breakfast ready. In fact he is very "handy to have in the house." But few, however, attain to this honor. The owners of the haciendas do not view the converting process with favor, and they generally exact the full complement of toil from the coolie. Truly, for the Celestial, the "Land of the Sun" is anything but a Paradise. But I have given about as much space to the coolie and his wrongs as he is entitled to at one time, and only hope that my words may prove interesting to some readers and of service to poor John.

T. S. C.

IOWA COLLEGE.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AT GRINNELL, IOWA.

The Commencement exercises of Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, began last week with the valedictory exercises of the Calocagathian and Chrestomathian Societies in the college chapel. The Baccalaureate sermon was preached by President Magoun on Sunday from the text: "If any man will do His will he shall know of the doctrine, whether it be of God or whether I speak of myself."—John vii., 17. It was an exhaustive and forcible statement of the superiority of experimental knowledge—especially in religion. On Sunday evening a discourse was delivered before the Society of Inquiry by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, of Des Moines, on the subject: "Jesus not a development but an incarnation," in which Renan's theory of Jesus Christ was reviewed.

On Tuesday the exercises of the graduating class began with those of the ladies' course, in which two young ladies graduated, Miss Rebecca H. Carter, of Marshalltown, and Mary S. Hobart, of Port Byron, Ill. The oration before the literary societies was delivered by Hon. Newton Bateman, LL. D., Superintendent of Public Instruction of Illinois. The subject was "The Higher Education," and an idea of the treatment will be gained from a brief summary of a portion:

"Agriculture is popularly supposed not to need the higher education. But this is not so. The most intricate problems meet the agriculturist at every step. When he tries to do better, to make two blades of grass grow where one grew before, he must appeal to the higher education. He must go back to primary principles, or be content to merely swing the scythe or hold the plow. Agriculture is indebted to science in every way; for machines that spare human fingers, for engines that pull down mountains, for almost every contrivance of skill and industry. Agriculture is indebted to physiology for innumerable things, such as the introduction of improved kinds of stock; it is indebted to botany for new varieties of flowers of gorgeous hue and luscious fruits. Geology is practical, and entomology has discovered the insects that feed upon and destroy plums, pears, and cereals. Languages are practical. What more so? Speech is of every day use. Hence languages should not be eliminated from our courses of study. Prominent among the agencies that are to give this higher education are colleges. They are the gateway to the brotherhood of schools. They should not desire nor aim to be universities—must be true to their own field, which lies between the common schools on the one hand and the polytechnic, commercial, law, medical, and special schools on the other. These latter all aim at a limited, the college should secure a general, culture."

On Tuesday evening, Hon. A. S. Welsh, President of the State Agricultural College at Ames, delivered the oration before the trustees; subject, "The New Education." After alluding to the ceaseless inquiry for better methods, he said in substance:

"Civilization used to precede science; now science goes forward and civilization follows. Railroads push forward into uncultivated wastes, and cities and civilization follow. In what position has liberal education stood in regard to these sciences? Did it keep pace with them, or did it cling to its moss-covered images? The classics are not a sole panacea for educational ills, although every attainment in science, art, or literature is of inexpressible value. But which is of the most use in a short life? The higher education formerly drew its inspiration chiefly from Greece and Rome, and the classics held the place of honor in our colleges. More than half of the college curriculum was occupied by them. Education should teach the student that with which he will have most to do. It is not a question of the comparative value of the discipline afforded by the old method or the new. Study—earnest, active, and persevering—applied to any science will secure discipline. It is not secured by the thing studied, so much as by the manner of studying it. The old education leads men away from the common industries where they are needed, and drives them into the professions, which are already overfull. The effect of the new education has been felt in the colleges. In some, the classics have been limited; in some, more of the sciences have been added—a few cleave to the old ways. Cornell founded a college in which a student could study anything he desired. Yale added a scientific department. Harvard remodeled her course completely. The University of Michigan blended the old and new together, and is not bound on the one hand by a narrow conservatism, nor, on the other, by a headstrong radicalism. The coeducation of the sexes had a very checkered history among the colleges, and some are even yet contemplating the matter in perplexed bewilderment."

On Wednesday morning the exercises of the graduating class from the College Department took place, when papers were read on the following subjects by the students named: "Action," Edwin James, Grinnell; "The Principle of Adjustment," Fred. H. Magoun, Grinnell; "Half Truths," Lizzie H. Avery, Chapin; "Chains," Ermina Cochran, Kidder, Mo. The orations for the Master's Degree were: "The Two Kingdoms," Jesse Macy, Grinnell; "Representative Men," R. E. Sears, Marshalltown. The Hyde Prizes were contested for on Wednesday afternoon. The successful contestants were David B. Lyons, of Grinnell, from the Freshman Class; Joshua E. Dodge, of Grinnell, from the Sophomore Class; Dan. O. Eshbaugh, of Tama City, from the Junior Class, and Miss Fannie E. Little, of Grinnell, from the Ladies' Course. The President's Prize was awarded to Miss Virginia West. The Whiting Prize was divided between Mills and Kasson.

THE REWARD OF INFORMERS.

The parties who have recently created some commotion in commercial circles by giving information of alleged breaches of the Custom laws will not find their occupation so profitable as they suppose. Judge Blatchford yesterday gave the first decision since the act of August last, which will finally settle the question of the informer's pay. In future parties giving information must apply to the Secretary of the Treasury for such compensation as to him may seem just, but no informant will be entitled to any fixed moiety of the proceeds of seizures resulting from their information.

CORONERS' CASES.

Coroner Keenan held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mr. Joseph Popper, of No. 537 Fifth-street, whose death resulted from fracture of the skull, supposed to have been caused by his being knocked down near his residence on the morning of June 22, by some unknown men. The evidence was most meagre and the jury rendered a verdict of death from injuries at the hands of some unknown persons. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Young in the case of Nathan Harsh, aged fifty, of No. 1,113 Madison-avenue, fatally injured on June 21, at his store, No. 49 Dey-street, by an explosion of metallic cartridges. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

IMPORTANT BUSINESS.

THE RENDERING NUISANCE—THE WASHINGTON MARKET BOOTHS—SANITARY REPORTS—DUMPING OF STREET GARBAGE.

The Board of Health met yesterday afternoon, Prof. Chandler presiding. A number of applications to render and melt fat and lard were all denied.

THE NEW-YORK RENDERING COMPANY.

Prof. Chandler offered the following resolutions:

Whereas, In the opinion of this board, any further delay on the part of the New-York Rendering Company, in obeying the recent order of this board, endangers seriously the health of the City.

Resolved, That unless the New-York Rendering Company cease rendering within the City limits on or before Monday next, this board will proceed to order the arrest of all the parties engaged in rendering, and also to make arrangements with other parties for the removal of offal, &c., and the performance of the work required of the said company by the terms of their contract.

Resolved, That notice of this action of this board be given by the acting secretary to the New-York Rendering Company.

The resolutions were adopted.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET BOOTHS.

Dr. E. H. Janes Assistant Sanitary Superintendent, presented the following report in relation to the nuisance created by the booths, &c., around Washington Market:

"My attention has been called to a recent communication from the Superintendent of Markets addressed to the Controller and published in the daily papers, and to the subsequent appearance of an editorial paragraph in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, both reflecting on a report I had previously made on the condition of certain booths around Washington Market, but which is erroneously interpreted as an attack on the market itself. Col. Devoe probably had not seen my report, but must have received his convictions from the perusal of an imperfect copy, for, by consulting the original paper now on file in the office of the Secretary, it will be seen that nothing is said against the condition of the market proper, by which I mean the area bounded by the sidewalks of the four streets adjacent thereto.

The report refers only to the booths located on the sidewalks extending to a greater or less distance toward the middle of the street and occupying so much of the public roadway, thus presenting serious obstructions to the legitimate use of the street, besides interfering with the thorough and frequent cleansing of the pavements and gutters over which they stand.

On the 17th inst., I made a reinspection of these booths, in company with the President of the board and the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee, and, although an apparent effort had been made to improve their condition as to cleanliness, the appearance of the gutters and pavement beneath the floors, of the external surface of the standing wood-work saturated with filth, of the adjacent pavement, with its pools of filthy liquid, and its adherent masses of decomposing organic matter, all emitting their noxious exhalation and their disgustingly-offensive odors, was enough to convince the most casual observer that they constitute an unmitigated nuisance, detrimental to the public health.

The Superintendent proposes as a compromise to remove a portion of each booth by cutting away a certain number of feet next to the middle of the street and giving up that portion of the street for the public use. He also proposes to readjust the floors so that the gutters and pavement underneath may be more readily cleaned. These alterations will remove a portion only of the obstructions, but I cannot see how they will improve the sanitary condition of the locality, for as long as they occupy their present position these booths will continue to present the same impediment to proper street-cleaning that they do now, and will inevitably become again so saturated with filth as to constitute their presence a serious sanitary evil. Could we admit, however, the possibility of overcoming this objection, there is still another strong sanitary reason for their removal—I allude to the serious obstruction they present to the necessary light and ventilation of the markets.

A building extending over so much area as does Washington Market—a place resorted to by so many of our citizens for the purchase of their daily provisions—should have every facility for adequate light and ventilation, which cannot be afforded so long as it is inclosed by rows of booths connected by an extended roof with the main building, and so constructed as to cut off the approach of every current of fresh air.

I must, therefore, adhere to the statements and recommendations made in my previous report, that in a sanitary point of view the presence of these booths is a serious evil, and that the public interests and the public health require their immediate removal."

After the reading of the above report Prof. Chandler offered the following resolutions, which were adopted, and copies thereof ordered to be sent to the Board of Police:

Resolved, That the report of Dr. Janes on the present condition of the booths around Washington Market, of date of July 18, 1873, be placed on file with his previous reports on the same subject, and as there is imminent danger from impending pestilence, this board hereby declares that the aforesaid booths, stalls, and stands around Washington Market and in the neighboring streets constitute a public nuisance dangerous to life and health, which in view of the imminent danger now existing from impending pestilence should be immediately removed; also

Resolved, That, whereas due notice has already been given to the owners and occupants of the said booths, stalls, and stands, and whereas the Department of Public Works has not been enabled to obey the previous order of this board to remove said booths, stalls, and stands, and whereas the plans of Col. Devoe, Superintendent of Public Markets, have been considered, and, in the opinion of this board, will not remedy the evil, nor improve the position of the owners and occupants of the said booths, stalls, and stands, and whereas any delay in the removal thereof is declared by this board dangerous to life and detrimental to the public health;

Resolved, That the Board of Police be and are hereby requested and directed to cause, on or before the 21st day of July, 1873, the removal of the booths, stalls, and stands around Washington Market, and in the neighboring streets on every side thereof, and to clean the sidewalks, neighboring streets, and gutters about the said market.

DUMPING OF STREET DIRT AND GARBAGE.

The following resolution was offered by Dr. Smith, passed unanimously, and a copy thereof was ordered to be sent forthwith to the Board of Police:

Resolved, That the Board of Police is hereby requested and directed to stop and prevent the dumping of all street filth and garbage on any vacant lots within the City limits.

ABATEMENT OF A NUISANCE.

Commissioners Chandler and Stephen Smith reported that on Thursday they inspected the sheds between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth-streets, North River, and found sixty barrels containing hogs' entrails and four barrels of scrap there in a very offensive condition. They immediately issued an order to Wm. Smythe, Superintendent of the New-York Rendering Company, directing him to remove the same forthwith. The offal was removed according to their order, and the following resolution was adopted yesterday:

Resolved, That the action of Commissioners Chandler and Smith be confirmed, and that the Superintendent of the New-York Rendering Company be directed to remove any offal now remaining in said place.

In connection with the above subject Dr. Day, Sanitary Superintendent, made the following report: I inspected the premises between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, consisting of two sheds, one twenty feet from the river, the other east of and adjoining the hog yards of Tobey & Booth. The premises were found in a condition dangerous to life and detrimental to health for the following reasons, viz.: They have for a long time been used for the storing of offal and hog guts, and the wood of which they are constructed has become so thoroughly saturated with the poisonous gases emanating from decomposing animal matter, that is beyond the power of disinfectants to neutralize their pestiferous influence. I therefore recommend that the sheds above named, occupied by Wm. H. McNeil, be torn down and destroyed.

The following order was then adopted:

Ordered, That the sheds heretofore used for the storage of offal on premises occupied by Wm. H. McNeil, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, be forthwith removed therefrom, and the material from which the said sheds were constructed be effectually destroyed by combustion upon vacant grounds not less than 500 feet from any inhabited dwelling.

The following resolution was also adopted:

Resolved, That a copy of the order requiring the removal and destruction by combustion of certain sheds used for the storage of offal upon premises occupied by Wm. H. McNeil, between Thirty-ninth and Fortieth streets, west of Eleventh-avenue, be forwarded to the police, and that they be respectfully requested and ordered to execute the same.

A report was received from the Sanitary Inspectors in relation to the bad condition of the pavements in certain streets of the Seventeenth Ward, and were referred to the Department of Public Works.

A complaint was presented in regard to the filling in of the sunken lots in Sixty-eighth-street, near Twelfth-avenue, and was referred to the Department of Public Works.

Complaints in regard to the pavements in East Twenty-fourth-street; Roosevelt-street, between Water and Cherry streets; at Second-avenue and Twenty-first-street; at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and Exchange-alley, were also referred to the same department.

The Board then adjourned until Tuesday next at 2 P. M.

SAMPLING BONDED GOODS.

Until a short time ago it was the practice in the bonded warehouses to allow merchants having goods stored within to sample them in the ordinary dealings with purchasers. It was found that serious abuses of the revenue were likely to result from the continuance of this privilege, and S. P. Russell, Superintendent of the Warehouse Department, issued an order on June 28 that store-keepers in bonded warehouses should not allow goods to be "sampled at any time, except those bearing the marks specified upon the sample permit." It seems that this order created considerable dissatisfaction among merchants, who were formerly in the habit of sampling the goods which they had stored in bonded warehouses. Deputy Collector Lydecker, who was questioned in regard to the facts in the case yesterday, said that the practice of sampling goods in bond is liable to serious abuse in several ways, and the order was issued to guard the Government against any possible loss. Importers in many cases are liable to sample goods, brandy and cigars, for instance, until they are nearly all used up, and then if the merchant should fail in business or any unpleasantness occur, there is no one on hand to pay the duties. The order issued made no change in the existing regulations, but merely provided for their enforcement. A merchant must now get a permit for each sample from the package, for which he pays the sum of 20 cents, whereas, under the former system, he could draw as many times as he liked from a package under a single permit. Mr. Lydecker also said that the fees for these permits reach the Treasury as all other fees received at the Custom-house.

ARMING THE POLICE.

THE PLAN SUBMITTED BY GEN. DURYEE—THE REQUISITION TO THE GOVERNOR.

From the time that Gen. Abram Duryee became one of the Commissioners of Police, he has been agitating the subject of forming a brigade of police, to be armed with breech-loaders, drilled in their proper use, and to be formed and disciplined in accordance with military tactics. This force of police, a certain number of which is to be selected from each precinct, would be, however, required to do regular police duty, and in addition to their daily patrol service, would be held as a reserve in case of a riot or tumult in the City. At a meeting of the Board of Police, held on the 3d of June last, Gen. Duryee read the following document giving his reasons for the formation of a body of armed men within the police force of the City:

"No city or municipality is safe against the occurrence of circumstances requiring a resort to military power to suppress violent proceedings. The law recognizes and provides for such exigencies even in the rural districts of the State. In the Metropolitan district there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force.

The process of notifying and mustering the National Guard is quite too slow for such exigencies, and is calculated to increase the excitement and panic incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions. Calling out the military force is attended with great expense. It is a serious interruption of the business avocations of the members of the corps. The citizen soldier ought to be relieved as far as is consistent with the public welfare from the hard duty of using fire-arms upon a citizen mob. These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of the police force, say 500 in number (of the existing force) be organized in military form and instructed in the manual of arms and in evolutions adapted to service in cities, this brigade to be used as a military force only under such grave circumstances as now authorize the Board of Police to call out the military of the district in aid of the civil authority. Such a force, well drilled, accustomed to act together, at all times ready for duty, capable of being called out without adding to the public excitement and without the knowledge of the hostile parties, would be able to defeat or arrest in their inception violent attempts to disturb the peace of the City.

It is only necessary to refer to the records of the draft riots in 1863. If a police brigade had been organized at that time and fully up to the drill and discipline of a military organization, the City would no doubt have been saved over $1,000,000, and public and private property protected.

Irresponsible, armed, military bodies accustomed to drill and acting under command of desperate men, are a perpetual menace to the legal authorities and a formidable source of danger to society. They could not be controlled by the Police unless they also were armed and drilled. There are numerous organizations in the City composed of quiet and well-disposed persons, to which these suggestions do not apply; but it is scarcely compatible with public safety in a City filled with a powerful, dangerous, class and subject to sudden excitement, to allow armed military organizations to meet, drill, and attain the discipline of regular troops, unless they were organized under and by virtue of law and subjected to proper and responsible command."

The board considered the matter, and passed a resolution authorizing Commissioner Duryee to obtain the necessary number of rifles for drill purposes. A requisition for 800 rifles and accoutrements was made out and presented to Mayor Havemeyer, who approved of it, as the following document shows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, July 11, 1873.

To His Excellency John A. Dix, Governor, &c.:

Whereas the following resolution was duly passed by the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of New-York, on the 3d day of June, 1873, to wit: "Resolved, That Commissioner Duryee be authorized to procure the use of so many rifles as he may deem necessary for drill purposes," and whereas a certified copy of said resolution has this day been served upon me, together with a detailed statement of the arms and accoutrements required by said Commissioner in pursuance thereof, and which requisition is hereto annexed. Now, I, Wm. F. Havemeyer, Mayor of the City of New-York, under and in pursuance of the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act to enforce the laws and preserve order," passed April 15, 1845, do hereby make application to the Governor of the State of New-York to be furnished with the arms and accoutrements set forth in the requisition hereto annexed.

WM. F. HAVEMEYER, Mayor.

The requisition is as follows:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT, }
HEAD-QUARTERS POLICE DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK. }

Requisition for ordnance and ordnance stores for the use of Police Department, New-York City:

800 Remington breech-loading rifles, calibre 50.
800 tompions.
100 holster revolvers and holsters.
150 infantry swords and knots.
150 infantry belts.
10 drums.
10 bugles.

NOTE.—Be it understood that twenty-five stands of arms are to be placed in each of the thirty-two precincts.

I certify that the above is correct; that the men for whom this requisition is made have been duly enrolled and inspected, and that the articles specified are necessary for the public service, rendered so by the following circumstances: To enable the Police Department to protect more effectively the public and private property of the City.

A. DURYEE,
Commissioner of Police and Chairman Rules and Discipline.

Gen. Duryee states that he has no doubt that Gov. Dix will approve the requisition and order the issuing of the arms, as he has personally consulted with the Governor, who expressed himself in favor of the project. The arms will probably be in the hands of Gen. Duryee before the close of the present month, and the drill of the police force selected for the purpose will be at once commenced, under the personal supervision of Gen. Duryee.

THE WASHINGTON MARKET STANDS.

The proposed removal of the sidewalk stands in the vicinity of Washington Market has again caused some excitement among the stand-holders, many of them feeling very much aggrieved at what they consider a crusade against their privileges, if not their rights. A TIMES reporter yesterday visited the market, and from the conversation held with the stand-holders ascertained that something of a compromise had taken place between them and the authorities. The stand-holders along West-street had agreed to take from off the roadway end of their stands five feet of space, and throw the same into the carriage-way. This loss of space, they say, is worth $1,500 to each stand, for good-will. The floors of the stands are to be freshly laid, and formed into a series of trap-doors, which can be lifted, and the ground beneath thoroughly cleaned, and afterward flushed out twice or three times a week—the stand-holders to pay their pro rata for the expenses of men employed in this work of cleaning. The West-street stands are also to be shortened, and a similar flooring to be laid; and in order that the flushing and cleaning may be properly carried out, a space of three feet between the ground and the bottom of the new floor is to be allowed. This space will allow a current of air to pass beneath the stands at all times, and give free way for water to run along the gutters. This work of cutting down the stands and making new floors is to commence on Monday next, the occupants of the stands stating that they "are willing to show to the citizens that all proper and equitable improvements shall be made, and at their own expense, if they are only allowed to remain in peace and permitted to conduct their business." They contend that they have "the right to occupy the stands by virtue of a decision of the courts and an act of the Legislature." As to the removal of the market, they assert that as "the wholesale business in nearly everything is carried on down-town, it would be an impossibility to remove Washington Market from its present position without driving the business away from the City." What is really wanted in their opinion is a new fireproof market building, and this the market men and stand-holders say they "are willing to erect at their own expense if a fair security is given to them that they will not be removed from their stands until they have at least obtained a fair return for their outlay."

As will be seen in another column, the Board of Health at its meeting yesterday passed a resolution directing the immediate removal of the stands in question.

BROOKLYN CHARITY CONTRACTS.

The peculiar manner in which the Kings County Commissioners of Charities settled the contracts for supplies to the county institutions, continues to excite considerable comment in Brooklyn, and one of the members of the board—Commissioner Cunningham—openly charges that fraud was committed by requiring from honest bidders proposals for supplies equal in quality to samples, which the "ring" bidders understood were much better than the articles really required. Yesterday the Commissioners held a meeting, and it was shown that of the eleven bids for beef three were rejected and seven were bogus, and the contract was awarded to a Mr. Disbrow, in whose interest it is claimed that bogus bids were sent in. The contract for flour was awarded to a Mr. Campbell, who last year contracted for the supply of black tea and sugar in boxes. The latter he sent in bags and barrels, and Commissioner Cunningham offers to prove that he never delivered a pound of black tea at either of the county institutions. All the successful bidders for this year's supplies have qualified with the exception of two.

BROOKLYN CRIMINALS.

Pauline Sholken, the domestic thief, who was recently arrested at Winfield, Long Island, by Detective Riggs, of Brooklyn, is now confined in Raymond-street Jail, where she has been already identified by twenty-three of her victims, eighteen of whom are New-Yorkers. Several hundred dollars' worth of property, found secreted in her house, is now at Police Head-quarters awaiting identification, and the amount of her robberies is variously estimated at between $10,000 and $15,000. Up to yesterday she maintained a complete denial of all the charges, and tried to persuade the officials that it was a case of mistaken identity, but yesterday on being confronted by one of her victims, she confessed all that she has been accused of. The extent of her robberies is not yet known, and her career is one of the most remarkable on record. Officer Brown yesterday arrested Samuel D. Dare, at No. 94 Orchard-street, Greenpoint, on a charge of robbing his employer, Mr. Burton B. Edwards, jeweler, of No. 35 Irwin-place, of seven watches and other articles, valued at $750. About a year since, Dare was arrested on a similar charge at the instance of his employers, Messrs. Wechsler & Abraham, but through their influence he was released, and afterward obtained employment with Mr. Edwards through the agency of a religious society of which he was a member.

JERSEY POLICE TRIALS.

EVIDENCE OF THE CONVICTED BANK ROBBERS—A JUROR ILL.

The trial of ex-Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, for alleged conspiracy to rob the First National Bank of Jersey City, was continued yesterday, the proceedings attracting increased attention. Charles J. Proctor, one of the convicted burglars, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, was the first witness. He has materially changed in his appearance, and, like Dennin, shows the effects of his confinement. His testimony was materially the same as Dennin's, who first spoke to him about the robbery, and said that McWilliams had promised they should have ample protection in case they undertook the job. Proctor gave his evidence in a cool and nonchalant manner, and at one point, being asked by the Attorney General to talk slower, as they wished the stenographer to get his story in full, replied; "Oh, I am in no hurry; I have fourteen years to tell it in." He further testified that McWilliams gave him $70 for expenses, but he afterward returned him $20. He also detailed the manner in which the work was done, the particulars of the arrest, and the concoction of the various plans of escape. The letters which passed between the witness and his sister and Doyle and the witness were shown him, and identified after some discussion as to their purport. Counsel for defense argued that a letter written Aug. 19 could not be used to prove a conspiracy which must have ended June 5, (the day of the arrest.) The Court ruled the evidence out on the ground that the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of the doubt, and Judge Scudder said he considered that there was a doubt about the admissibility of such evidence. Witness refused to tell his real name, or say where he had lived—in fact, to answer any question relating to time and events previous to May 9, 1872, the day on which he engaged the rooms at Miss Beemer's.

Joseph Foley, the third of the bank robbers, was the next witness. His evidence was similar to that of Dennin and Proctor, which anticipated it all, except that he stated his real name was Moses Vogel, that he formerly kept a store in Paterson, and had known McWilliams for eight or ten years.

Geo. W. Romaine, who, at the time of the attempted robbery was a policeman, and one of the detail on duty at the County Jail while the robbers were imprisoned there, was next called. He testified that he saw Doyle and McWilliams at the jail, and that they held conversations with the prisoners. Witness said that Doyle on one occasion went into Proctor's cell, and after coming out was very much agitated and trembled visibly. Being asked what was the matter, he replied "Nothing." Witness said he was told that McWilliams, on leaving the jail one day, threatened his life for his share in the transaction. (Ruled out.) On cross-examination, he admitted that he had been dismissed from the force for drunkenness, but the charge was untrue. He was not drunk. He pleaded guilty by advice of Sergt. Gilkinson. The Sergeant was drunk, but got off with fifteen days' suspension. Witness attributed his dismissal to the revenge of Chief McWilliams, but admitted that when the occurrence took place McWilliams was not in command.

W. H. Nafew, who keeps the oyster-saloon on the lower floor of the building in which the robbers were at work, testified that Doyle and Sandford, the cashier of the bank, were in the habit of coming into his place frequently. Witness said Mr. Sandford was not much of an "oyster-drinker," but he smoked a peculiar kind of cigar which they kept for him.

At this point Henry Stein, the eleventh juror, complained of being ill, and the court adjourned until Monday. Immediately on the conclusion of Foley's testimony, he and Dennin and Proctor, the bank robbers, were hurried out of the jail by the rear entrance, and taken in close coaches and driven to the West End Station, where they were transferred to a train and were speedily on their way to Trenton. They were guarded by eighteen deputies. It is reported that while on the platform some one asked Proctor if he expected to arrive in Trenton to-night, when he replied, "not if I understand my business."

DOUGLAS AGAINST DOUGLAS.

A SEPARATE MAINTENANCE AWARDED THE WIFE.

In the suit for separation brought by Adeline H. Douglas against her husband, George W. Douglas, tried recently before Judge Van Brunt, and the facts of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, a decision has now been rendered. The suit of the wife was based on the alleged intemperance of the husband, and cruel and inhuman treatment by him; the latter answered by a general denial, and counter charges of disobedience on the part of the wife.

The Judge finds that the charge of cruel treatment on the part of the husband is not sustained by the evidence to the extent of making it unsafe for his wife to live with him, as required by statute; that the charge of intoxication is sustained, and though this is not made by the State a ground for separation, he thinks it should be so made, and awards the wife a separate maintenance. On this latter point, the Judge in his opinion in the case, says:

"Although I think that it is cruel and inhuman conduct upon the part of a man to daily become intoxicated, and then inflict his presence upon his wife in that condition, and it should be a sufficient ground for a separation, it is not so considered under the statute. There does not, therefore, appear to me to be sufficient grounds for the court to grant a divorce *a mensâ et thoro*. But in view of my finding upon the question of intemperance, I think that some provision should be made for the support and maintenance of the wife under section 68 of the statute. There seems to be no valid reason for the separation of these parties. The defendant can, if he will, control his habits, and with that control undoubtedly all cause of complaint against him would vanish. They may have been the victims of too many relations, and their married life marred by that, as the married life of many before them has been from the same cause. There seems to be nothing which should prevent these parties from living together in entire harmony and in perfect accord. If they will only make up their minds to forget the past, and to do in the future their whole duty to each other, there will not arise any future difficulty between them. I have not thought it necessary to review in detail all the evidence, nor have I the time to do so. There are certain prominent features in the evidence which control the whole, and to these only have I called attention. There are many minor items which fortify the conclusions to which I have come which I have not deemed it necessary to discuss. I shall order a reference to Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., to ascertain and report the estate of the defendant and its nature, so that I can determine what amount should be allowed to the plaintiff for her support and maintenance under section 68 of the statute."

In the course of his discussion of the husband's habits of intemperance the Judge comes to the conclusion that they were largely attributable to his associations with parties in this City who were accustomed to the use of intoxicating liquors; and, though he may not have drank more than they had and kept sober, yet he was perhaps so constituted that it took less to affect him than them, and hence he became the victim.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE E. S. MILLS.

The funeral of the late Ethelbert S. Mills, President of the Brooklyn Trust Company, and a well-known patron of art, took place yesterday afternoon. As will be remembered, Mr. Mills was drowned at Coney Island on the morning of Tuesday last, and his body, on being recovered, was carried to his residence, No. 150 Montague-street, where yesterday it was placed in a rose-wood casket, polished and silver mounted. On the casket was a small silver plate with the name and age of deceased, and the date of death. Early in the afternoon a large number of well-known citizens assembled at the house and viewed the remains as they lay in the casket in the rear parlor. Several floral offerings were brought by friends and laid on and about the casket. After a brief service at the house, the remains were borne to the hearse, and shortly after 4 P. M. the cortége reached the Second Unitarian Church at the corner of Clinton and Congress streets, where a large congregation had already assembled. The platform was profusely decorated with flowers, a wreath of tuberoses and camellias was placed in the centre, and large baskets of white flowers on each side, while the entire surface of the desk was covered with vines. The floral anchor and cross and two more baskets were also laid on the steps on each side of the draped trestles prepared for the casket. The latter was borne up the aisle by servants of the deceased, and the pall-bearers, including Judge McCue, John W. Degraw, E. J. Lowber, J. D. Fish, G. L. Ford and others, followed the casket and took their seats in the front pew which had been reserved for them. The services were conducted after the form of the Unitarian Church by Revs. John W. Chadwick and Samuel Longfellow. The music included a voluntary and the chant "Thy will be done." The address was delivered by Rev. John W. Chadwick, who eulogized the character and life of the deceased. At the conclusion of the services the remains were conveyed to Green-Wood and laid in the vault of the Low family in that part of the cemetery known as Holy Hill.

THE FALL OF KHIVA.

RUSSIAN COMMENTS ON THE MUSCOVITE TRIUMPH.

The following article from the *St. Petersburg Exchange Gazette* is the first leader published in Russia on the conquest of the Khanate:

"On the 10th of June, Khiva was occupied by our troops. Only three weeks after the event were we apprised of it—a fact in itself sufficient to indicate the distance the news had to travel. It is true that, to subdue so insignificant a principality is no such grand exploit for an empire which has defeated many a more potent enemy, and annexed many a State formerly her equal in strength, as, for instance, the dominions of Kasan, Astracan, and the Crimean and Golden Hordes. But if the Khivese were too weak to add to our renown, our soldiers deserve commendation for the energy displayed in overcoming the immense obstacles in their way. Looking upon the campaign as a trying march in the desert, it will always make one of the most brilliant pages in the military history of this Empire. Never before has a Russian force performed such a distance under such terrible hardships. Nay, we make bold to say that in all the chronicles of ancient and modern warfare, not excepting even the Abyssinian war, there is no parallel to be found to the Khiva campaign; or that, if there be one, Alexander's march from Greece into the heart of Central Asia can be alone compared to our achievement. But at the time Alexander overran the country of the Amou it was comparatively fertile and civilized, and very different from the sterile waste it has become under its present rulers. It is well known that only 200 years ago Khiva and Bokhara boasted a certain degree of culture, and have only gradually been made by Mongol barbarism and ignorance the inhospitable deserts they are. But, although Alexander found the Asiatic deserts of much more limited extent than we did, although he took a more southerly route along the fertile valleys and oases, his troops repeatedly rebelled against the enterprising leader taking them to such remote and out-of-the way parts. The Russians, on the contrary, whatever the hardships they had to contend with, steadily threaded their way through the barren steppe, obedient to their sovereign's will, and determined to punish the savages who had dared to offend the dignity and honor of the Empire. The immediate consequences of our victory are not worth much. There are no treasures to be found in a little oasis which scarcely maintains its scanty population. Not even the cost of war will it be possible to get out of the impoverished natives, who have hardly corn enough to subsist on. But were we to look only for direct and material advantages, we should not be deserving the name of a great nation. To us, as to all races that have a future before them, the protection of our honor and dignity must be a worthier object than the acquisition of mere pelf. Only States tottering to their fall look for pecuniary results in such a case as the present, and unmindful of the demands of self-respect, like old and avaricious misers, think of their cash-box rather than their reputation. Russian influence in Central Asia, always great, will be boundless after the reduction of Khiva—that robber's den which, alone of all surrounding principalities, has so long threatened our own frontiers as well as those of Persia and Bokhara. By restoring the safety of her northern boundary line and returning to her 40,000 of her children, kidnapped by the Khivese, we shall be conferring a greater benefit upon Persia and her sovereign than any European Power possibly can. It is not quite easy to fortell in what light our victory will be regarded by Europe. One would imagine that, being tolerably well acquainted with the state of our army, Europe must have been prepared for the event. The friends of progress, too, will probably be gratified by what has happened. Even England, whose papers but lately made such a noise about the Khiva expedition, will be reluctantly compelled to admit the *fait accompli*, the *Times* having already hypocritically expressed its joy at the result. For the present only, M. Vambery, supported by the *Morning Post*, continues his vehement diatribes against our ambitious proceedings, which he insists will shortly prove exceedingly dangerous to English indolence and inactivity. But, whatever people may say or think of it, the immediate result of the campaign will be to convince all Europe and Asia that Russian troops are not only competent to defeat their enemies—that is no new thing—but that they are also able to cope with deserts, and that they can get at an enemy, unimpeded by wildernesses and the worst rigors of an extreme climate."

CABS FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Constantinople, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, now rejoices in the possession of hack cabs. "The Tramway Company's hackney cabs," says the *Levant Herald*, "are already in vogue with the public, being neat in appearance and readily obtained, and running at fixed and reasonable fares. Turkish ladies especially, it is stated, are great patronesses of the new vehicles. They excite, however, the indignation of the horseboys *(beguirdjis)* and the owners of arabas, *(arabadjis,)* with whose reign of extortion they seriously interfere; and the cab-drivers are at times viciously assailed with stones by the rivals whom they are likely to supersede. The police, it is expected, will have to take strong measures to protect the cab-drivers from the assaults and injury to which they are exposed." What the Turks really require, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is a copy of Mr. Bruce's Regulations, which would doubtless be readily supplied, if application were made through the Foreign Office. Translated into Turkish, they might possibly be even more intelligible than they are in English, and would, moreover, serve as an admirable model for administrative efforts by Turkish statesmen. The Turks will find that a most pleasing effect may be produced by sticking a flag at top of their hack-cabs. The plan was once adopted in this country by special desire of the Home Secretary, and the flags excited universal admiration; but it was felt that besides giving a more martial appearance to our public vehicles than was justifiable in these days of brotherly love and broomsticks, the flags might be considered as emblems of the triumphant success which has attended the Home Secretary's administration, and unduly elevate his office above those of his colleagues. With singular modesty he, therefore, hauled them down, and thus deprived us of a "thing of beauty," which promised to be "a joy forever."

UNIFICATION IN LOUISIANA.

A unification meeting was held in New-Orleans on Tuesday evening last, about 1,500 persons, two-thirds of them white, being present. An address was adopted and a series of resolutions indorsing the Beauregard resolutions and address, and also the following:

Resolved, That we, the people of Louisiana, white and colored, assembled in mass-meeting, pledge ourselves, so soon as the existing opposition to the enjoyment of the civil rights of all citizens, irrespective of color, shall have ceased, to unite all our influence and energies and co-operate in a common movement to reduce taxation to a rate corresponding to the resources of the country, to investigate and correct the public debt, to suppress unnecessary offices, to diminish the high salaries and exorbitant emoluments attached to public offices, and to secure in Louisiana, as soon as possible, the establishment of an honest, economic, and patriotic government.

The President of the meeting was authorized to appoint an executive committee of thirty to advocate, maintain, and develop throughout the State the principles thus set forth.

THE JERSEY DERBY CONTROVERSY.

The *Turf, Field, and Farm* has the following:

"As there have been a good many rumors and counter rumors afloat in regard to the feeling engendered by the unfortunate start in the Jersey Derby at Monmouth Park, we deem it but simple justice to set the public right. The following letter, written in the second sober thought, is creditable to the clear head and generous heart of Col. McDaniel. We must not judge an impulsive man by what he says or does in the first hasty moment of passion; after the storm his better nature shines forth. It is but fair to explain that the letter printed below is published without the knowledge or consent of either party; Col. McDaniel being at Saratoga, and Mr. B. G. Bruce at Long Branch, at this present writing:"

JULY 6, 1873.

B. G. Bruce, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Mr. Welch tells me, both yesterday and to-day, that he has had several conversations with you, and that he, Mr. Welch, is satisfied that the start was an accidental one; that you have pledged him on your honor that such was the case. Believing this to be true, I withdraw all the charges I have made.

D. McDANIEL, by HUBBARD.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 18.

By Judge Freedman.

Schaffer vs. Schaffer; motion granted.

Parker vs. Parker; case referred back to referee to take further proof.

Griggs vs. Schedel; order for judgment for amount claimed.

Tompkins vs. Schuler; order that the receiver prosecute action, &c.

Newfield vs. Copperman; order granting new trial, &c.

By Judge Monell.

The People ex rel. Philip Merkle vs. Andrew H. Green, Controller; order that mandamus issue.

Lowerre vs. Chambers; order opening inquest and amending complaint by increasing amount of damages claimed.

Brown vs. Windmuller; order reducing judgment $4 50.

Schreyer vs. Schreyer; order settled.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Beaumont vs. Beaumont; see opinion.

Macklin vs. Kelly; report confirmed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Daniels.

Miller vs. Miller; judgment of divorce granted on report of referee.

Conklin vs. Woodworth; order settled.

Jones vs. Oceanic Steam Navigation Company; memoranda for counsel.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

900	Western Union..	90¼	800	Erie Railway......	59⅛
300	do.	90⅜	100	do.	59⅛
100	do.......b3.	90⅛	1900	do.	59⅞
900	do.	90	400	do.	59
500	do.	89⅞	300	do.	59⅛
1200	do.	89¾	300	Rock Island......s3.	111
500	do.......b3.	89¾	800	do.	111⅛
300	do.......c.	89⅝	400	do.......b3.	111⅛
1000	do.	89¾	500	do.	111⅜
500	do.	89⅝	200	do.	111¼
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	38⅞	500	North-western..	71
400	do.	38⅞	200	do.	71⅛
400	do.......s3.	38¾	100	do.	71¼
200	do.	38⅝	600	do.......c.	71¼
100	N.Y.C. & Hud...s3.	104¼	300	do.	71⅜
100	do.......c.	104¼	500	do.	71½
800	do.	104¼	500	do.	71⅝
100	do.	104⅛	500	do.......s3.	71¼
200	Tol. & Wabash..	71¼	900	do.	71¼
700	do.	71½	400	do.......b3.	71¼
100	do.	71½	100	North-w'n Pf....c.	82¼
800	do......b3.	71⅝	200	Ohio & Miss....	40½
200	do......b3.	71½	700	do.......c.	40½
100	do......b30.	71½	100	do......s15.	40½
100	do......s3.	71⅜	100	do......s3.	40½
1100	Lake Shore...	94½	100	do.	40⅝
400	do.	94⅜	700	do.	40¾
100	do......b3.	94⅜	300	do.	40⅞
200	do.	94½	500	do.	40¾
100	do.	94⅝	100	do......s3.	40¾
1000	do.	94⅝	500	do.	40⅞
300	do......b3.	94¼	400	do......b3.	41
300	do......s3.	94½	700	do.	41
200	do.	94¼	600	do.	41⅛
300	do.	94¾	400	do......b3.	41¼
200	do.	94¼	100	St. Paul...	53⅜
400	do.	94¼	100	do......b30.	53½
100	do.	94¼	100	C., C. & I. C...b3.	32¾
800	do......b3.	94⅜	100	do......b3.	32⅝
200	Union Pacific....c.	28½	200	do.	32⅞
100	do.......c.	28¼	400	do.	33
100	do.	28⅜	200	do.	32⅞

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$25,000	Tenn. 6s, old..	81	600	Un. Pac..bet.call.	28⅜
10,000	Vir. 6s, con..	53½	400	do......s3.	28¼
1,000	N. Y. C. 6s, '87..	93	300	do.	28⅛
1,000	Erie 3d.....	102	300	do......b3.	28½
5,000	Erie 5th....	97	700	do......s3.	28⅜
1,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	98½	700	do.	28⅜
3,000	West. Pac. bds.	92¾	700	do.	28⅜
11,000	Un. Pac. 1st..	82	800	do.	28½
3,000	do.	81¾	2000	do.	28⅝
1,000	Un. P. 7s, L.G.	70½	1000	do.	28¾
8,000	Un. P. 10s, inc.	60	100	do......b3.	28¾
4,000	C.R.I.& Pac. 7s.	103¾	100	do......b10.	28¾
1,000	Chic.& Alt. 1st.	108½	100	do.	28⅝
5,000	O. & Miss. 2d..	84⅝	100	Erie Railway.b.c.	59⅛
2,000	C.C.& I.C. 1st.	88⅞	100	do.	59
12,000	do.	88¾	900	do......s3.	58⅞
1,000	C.C. & I.C. 2d.	72¼	2000	do.	58¾
1,000	T., P. & W. 1st.		800	do......c.	58¾
	west. div. b3.	90	300	do.	58⅝
1,000	R. C. R. & M. 1st.	88	600	do.	58⅝
2,000	C. P. & M. 1st.	80	800	do.	58⅜
10	Continental Bk.	80	800	do......b3.	58½
45	Mechanics' Bk...	132	200	do.	58¼
100	Am. Coal......b.c.	64	1000	do.	58
100	Mar. L'd & M'g...	10½	300	do.	58⅛
300	Consol. Coal....	55½	100	do......c.	58⅛
200	do.	55¾	200	do.	58¼
40	Adams Express..	95	900	do.	58⅜
15	do..bet.call.	95	300	do.	58½
5	Am. Express.	63¼	300	do.	58⅜
100	U. S. Express..	71½	200	do......b3.	58½
200	do.	71¼	500	do.	58⅛
10	C. & P. R. G...b.c.	88⅞	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	82½
			200	L. S. & M. So.b.c.	
400	West. Un. Tel. b.c.	89⅞		b3.	94⅜
700	do.	90	600	do.	94⅜
100	do.......c.	90⅛	100	do......s3.	94⅜
100	do.	90⅛	700	do.	94¼
600	do.	90	300	do......s3.	94¼
300	do......s3.	90	500	do.	94⅜
100	do......b3.	90	500	do.	94¼
100	do......s3.	89⅞	200	do.	93⅞
600	do.	89⅞	200	do......b3.	94⅛
500	do.	89¾	100	do......s10.	94
100	do......b3.	89⅞	500	do.	94⅛
200	do.	89⅞	100	Chic. & Alton.....	109½
200	do......s3.	89¾	100	do..bet.call.	109½
300	do......b3.	90	200	Chic. & R. I...b.c.	111⅛
300	do......s3.	89¾	200	do.	111⅛
300	do.	90	400	do......b3.	111⅛
100	do.	89⅞	900	do.	111⅛
600	do.	90	300	do.	111⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H....b.c.	104⅜	200	do.	111¼
200	Panama.	110½	100	Mil. & St. Paul...	53⅛
100	do..bet.call.	110½	100	do.	53⅛
100	B. H. & E. b.c. s10.	2⅞	100	do......s3.	53¼
100	do.......c.	2⅞	600	Mil. & St. P. Pf. b.c.	74½
100	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	38¾	700	Tol., W. & W...b.c.	71⅜
500	do.	38¼	25	do.	70¾
100	do..bet.call.	38¼	100	do.	71
200	do.	38¼	400	do......b3.	71¼
400	do......b3.	38¼	100	Del. Lack. & West.	101½
500	do.	38	200	do.	101⅜
200	do.	37⅞	15	do.	101¼
200	do.	37⅞	10	C. B. & Quin...b.c.	98½
100	do.	37⅞	11	N.Y., N.H. & H'd..	135
100	do......s3.	37¾	800	Ohio & Miss..b.c.	41⅛
200	do......b3.	38	1500	do......b3.	41¼
100	do......s10.	37⅞	800	do.	41⅛
500	do.	38	300	do......c.	41⅛
200	do.	38⅛	700	do.	41⅛
300	do.	38⅛	100	do......b3.	41⅛
300	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	71⅜	200	do.	41
300	do.	71¼	200	do......c.	41⅛
300	do.	71⅛	300	do.	41⅛
100	do.	71	200	C., C. & I. C...b.c.	32⅞
100	do......b3.	71	100	do.	32¾
100	do......s3.	70⅞	300	Mich. Cen....b.c.	93⅛
100	do.	70⅞			

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

$16,000	U. S. 6s, C., '81.	119⅞	$1,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67....	118¾
5,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '65....	119	14,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '68...b.c.	118⅛
700	U. S. 5-20 C., '65..n.small	117¼	25,000	U. S. 10-40 R..	114⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

600	West. Union.....	89¼	100	Erie Railway...	58½
200	do......s3.	89¼	600	Union Pacific..	28⅜
300	do.	89⅜	100	do......b3.	28⅞
100	Pacific Mail...	38⅜	2600	do.	28⅜
100	do......s3.	38	100	do......s3.	28⅜
100	N. Y. C. & H....s3.	104¼	200	do.	28⅜
500	do.	104⅛	100	do.	28⅜
300	Panama....	111	100	North-west'n.b3.	71
200	do.	110⅜	100	N. W. Pref......c.	83¼
100	do......b3.	111	50	do.	83½
100	do.	111	100	do......b3.	83½
100	Rock Island...b3.	111⅛	100	do......b5.	84
400	do.	111⅛	300	Toledo & Wab....	71⅛
800	do.	111⅛	200	do.	71⅛
100	do.	111⅛	100	do.	71¼
100	Lake Shore....b3.	94⅛	100	do.	71⅛
100	do.	94⅛	100	do.	71⅛
200	do.	94⅛	100	Ohio & Miss..b4.	41⅛
400	do.	94	100	do......b3.	41⅛
100	do......s3.	94	100	do.	41
200	do.	93⅞	100	do.	41

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$3,000	Tenn. 6s old..	81	100	Panama.....	111
1,000	Cana. So. 1st..	89⅜	100	do. bet. call	111½
4,000	do.	89⅜	100	do.	111⅜
4,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	88⅞	500	do.	111⅛
2,000	Gt. West. 2d...	88¼	50	Clev. & P. G. b. c.	88⅞
2,000	C. & N. W. 1st.	102	228	do.	88½
2,000	Mich. Cen. 7s.	98½	1000	Union Pac... b. c.	28⅞
2,000	Han. & Nap. 1st	85½	200	do......s3.	28¾
200	West. U. T. b.c. s3.	89⅝	1000	do.	28½
200	do.	89⅝	500	Chic. & N. W. b.c.	70¾
900	do......b3.	89¾	100	do......b3.	70⅝
800	do.	89⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf..	84
100	do.	89⅝	100	do. bet. call.	83½
18	N. Y. C. & H. R...	104¼	100	C., C., C. & Ind.	88
200	do. bet. call.	104¼	200	M. & St. P. b.c., s3.	53¼
300	do.	104½	100	do.	53⅛
100	do......c.	104⅜	100	M. & St. P. Pf. b.c., s3	74½
100	Pacific Mail....	38	100	do.	74½
500	do. bet. call.	38	100	do.	74⅛
500	do.	37⅞	200	Del., L. & West..	101½
100	do......s3.	37⅞	100	Chic. & Alton..	109½
100	do.	38	10	Morris & Essex..	92¼
600	Erie Railway.b.c.	58¾	400	Chic. & R. I.. b. c.	111⅛
200	do.	58⅜	100	do.	111⅛
200	Harlem.	128½	500	Ohio & Miss.. b. c.	40⅞
110	Mich. Cen.	93⅛	500	do.	40⅞
200	L. S. & M. So. b. c.	93⅞	200	do......b3.	41
700	do.	93⅞	300	Han. & St. Jo. b.c.	41
100	do......b3.	94	400	C., C. & I. C.. b.c.	32½
200	do.	94	200	do.	32⅝

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

700	West. Union.....	89⅞	100	Han. & St. Joe.	41
100	do......b3.	89⅞	200	North-west'n.b3.	71
300	do.	89¾	100	do.	71
100	Pacific Mail...b3.	38	100	do.	70⅞
200	do.	37⅞	100	do.	71
100	do.	38	100	do.	71
100	N. Y. C. & Hud.	104⅜	100	North-west'n Pf.	83¾
200	do.	104¼	200	Toledo & Wab..	71¼
100	do......b3.	104⅜	300	do.	71⅛
100	Panama.	111½	1700	do.	71⅛
200	Union Pacific..b3.	28⅝	100	do.	71¼
100	do.	28½	100	do.	71½
400	Erie Railway.....	58¾	200	do......s3.	71½
1000	do......b3.	58⅞	1300	do.	71⅝
300	do......s3.	58¾	300	do......s3.	71⅝
900	do.	58⅞	800	do.	71¾
1000	do......s3.	58⅞	100	Tol. & Wab...b60.	72
100	Del., L. & W...b3.	101½	800	Rock Island......	111¼
100	do.	101½	100	do......s3.	111¼
300	Lake Shore......	94	100	do......b3.	111¼
200	do......s3.	94	100	Atlan. & Pacific..	25¾
100	do.	94½	400	Ohio & Miss......	41
300	do.	94	100	do.	40⅞
100	do......b3.	94	200	C., C. & I. C......	32⅝
			200	do.	32¾

FRIDAY, July 18—P. M.

The Exchange on London, for Saturday's mail, fell this forenoon to 109⅛ ₱ cent., 60 days, and 109⅞@110 ₱ cent., sight bills. These rates are ⅜@½ ₱ cent. below the points at which it would pay the Bankers to ship Gold Coin. But the Bull clique in the Gold Room have arranged, we hear, to force another shipment by the steamers of Saturday, employing one or more second-class houses to do the business for their account. The sales of gold were barely steady at 115¾ ₱ cent. in the morning, and subsequently improved to 115⅞@116 ₱ cent., the clique being the principal buyers, while some of the leading Banking houses were sellers of Gold received in the course of business for Exchange. There is a large variety of Exchange offered to-day, some of which, we believe, was drawn for account of the New-York Central Company against the recent negotiation of Mr. Banker in London.

The closing quotation for Gold at 3 o'clock was 115⅞ ₱ cent., after reported sales at 116@116⅛ ₱ cent. The speculation in the Gold Room is pretty much all one side. The Brokers as a rule are making no *Short* interest on their own account, while their mercantile customers, not disposed to pay present prices for Gold for their Customs or Exchange needs, are borrowers at fixed periods running through the Fall months.

The speculation on the Share list at the Stock Exchange continues strong in prices and active in the amount of business done. The strongest Roads to-day were North-west, Wabash, Ohios, Union Pacific, and Rock Island; the weakest, Erie Road, on the *Bearish* feeling in the Stock both here and in London. Pacific Mail relapsed into weakness, while Lake Shore, New-York Central, and Western Telegraph were well supported at about the last prices of Wednesday night.

Closing Quotations—July 18.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s..........	115⅝	115⅝
U. S. 5-20s, May and November.	119	119¼
U. S. 5-20s, January and July..	119	119
American Gold..............	115¾	115⅞
Bills on London, 60 days.......	109¼	109⅛
N. Y. Central and Hudson,.....	104¼	104⅛
Chicago and Rock Island......	110⅞	111¼
Pacific Mail................	38⅝	38⅛
St. Paul Preferred...........	74¼	74½
St. Paul Common...........	53⅜	53¼
Ohio and Mississippi.........	40½	40¾
Western Union Telegraph.....	90⅛	89¾
Erie......................	59⅛	58⅞
Union Pacific..............	28⅛	28½
Lake Shore................	94¼	94
C., C. and Indiana Central.....	32⅝	32⅝
Toledo and Wabash..........	71¼	71⅝
Harlem....................	128½	128½
Atlantic and Pacific..........	25½	25½
North-west................	71	71
Missouri Pacific............	46	46
Hannibal and St. Joseph......	41	40¾

The latest prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81...	118½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65....	117⅜
6 ₱ cent. coup., '81..	119½	5-20 reg., '67....	116¾
5-20 reg., '62.......	117	5-20 coup., '67....	119
5-20 coup., '62......	117¼	5-20 reg., '68....	116¾
5-20 reg., '64.......	117¼	5-20 coup., '68....	118½
5-20 coup., '64......	117⅝	10-40 reg.........	114¾
5-20 reg., '65.......	117½	10-40 coup.......	115
5-20 coup., '65......	119⅛	5s, coup., '81.....	115⅝
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...	116½	6s, currency......	114¾

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the City Bank Stocks:

Manhattan...........	155	Bank of N. America.	101
Merchants'...........	118	Hanover...........	104
Mechanics'...........	132	Metropolitan........	132½
Union...............	135	Grocers'...........	101
America.............	151	Market............	120
City................	255	Nassau............	102
Phenix..............	97	Shoe and Leather....	148
Fulton..............	151	Corn Exchange......	125
Mechanics & Traders.	136	Continental........	80
Merchants' Ex........	84	St. Nicholas.......	111
Leather Manufr's.....	174	Import'rs & Trad'rs.	135
State of New-York....	112½	Park..............	148
Commerce...........	114¾	Central National....	90
Mercantile..........	135⅛	Fourth National....	115
American Exchange.	107	Ninth National.....	102½
Bank of the Republic.	110½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 18.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old...............	97	
City 6s, new..............	101	About.
Camden and Amboy.........	121	121½
Pennsylvania Central.......	108¼	108½
Reading..................	110½	110¾
Lehigh Valley.............	61¾	61⅞
Catawissa Preferred........	42¾	43
Philadelphia and Erie......	24½	24¾
Northern Central..........	37	37½
Lehigh Navigation.........	39	39⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan..........	90¾	90⅞

The First National Bank, as noticed some weeks ago, made good its removal from No. 140 Broadway to No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-street, a day or two ago, and the new Banking Office is one of the most convenient and best lighted in the City. The Bank has now an active Capital and Surplus of $1,000,000, or double the subscribed Capital with which the concern started ten years ago, among the very first of the National Banks of the country.

The Rutgers Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Ten ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1.

The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ₱ cent.*, payable Aug. 1, at the Farmers' Trust.

The United States Express Company will pay a Dividend (Quarterly) of *Two ₱ cent.*, at the Union Trust, Aug. 1.

The week's Imports of Foreign Dry Goods have been to the specie value of $2,256,767; amount marketed, $1,853,959.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ TO INVESTORS.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE ITS 7.30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD LOAN and thereafter to pay no higher rate of interest than 6 per cent. on further issues of its bonds, THE LIMITED REMAINDER OF THE 7 3-10 LOAN IS NOW BEING DISPOSED OF through the usual agencies.

This affords a desirable opportunity to persons wishing to REINVEST JULY INTEREST or DIVIDENDS.

The Company now has more than 500 miles of its road built and in operation, including the entire Eastern Division connecting Lake Superior and the navigation of the Missouri River; the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily; the Company has earned title to nearly ten million acres of its land grant, and sales of lands have thus far averaged $5 66 per acre.

All marketable securities are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

☞ TEN PER CENT. NEW-ENGLAND INVESTMENT.—First Mortgage Sinking Fund Gold Bonds of the Lamoille Valley, St. Johnsbury, and Essex County Railroads, 117 miles long, from the Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, and forming the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Trunk Line. Issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and absolutely limited to $20,000 per mile, *with a basis of a Cash Capital Stock of $1,200,000 paid in at par.*

Principal due in 1891.

Interest payable in Gold Coin in Boston or New-York, Nov. 1 and May 1.

They yield, at present rates of gold, 8¾ per cent., and held to maturity 10 per cent. per annum, interest.

No security is better than these first-class railroad bonds, based on a large property, as well as on a large and constantly-increasing income.

The building and management of the road is conducted with such economy and integrity as to make the investment very profitable and perfectly safe.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., St. Johnsbury, Vt.;
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York;
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co., No. 2 Milk-st., Boston;
Financial Agents.

☞ For sale by Bankers and Brokers generally.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per cent.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT., Guaranteed by the EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY, $1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

Banking-House of HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 9 WALL-ST.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 94 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.—This bank, having removed to its new and commodious offices, No. 94 Broadway, near Wall-st., is now prepared to open new accounts on liberal terms.
GEO. F. BAKER, Cashier.

DETROIT, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 96@$1 97; No. 1 White, $1 82½; Amber Michigan, $1 60. Corn quiet and unchanged at 46½c. Oats in good demand; State, 39c. Receipts—2,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs.......	137	Pea-nuts, bags.......	215
Ashes, pkgs..........	41	Leather, sides.......	2,842
Cotton, bales........	1,128	Resin, bbls..........	115
Dried Fruit, pkgs.....	115	Hides, bundles.......	13
Flour, bbls..........	9,271	Oil-cake, pkgs.......	220
Meal, bbls...........	500	Beef, pkgs...........	27
Meal, bags...........	139	Cut Meats, pkgs......	357
Wheat, bushels.......	53,958	Lard, tcs............	792
Corn, bushels........	58,749	Tallow, pkgs.........	61
Oats, bushels........	32,422	Cheese, pkgs.........	18,786
Rye, bushels.........	17,300	Butter, pkgs.........	3,695
Malt, bushels........	360	F. Oil, bbls.........	50
Peas, bushels........	300	Grease, pkgs.........	76
Eggs, bbls...........	1,500	Skins, bales.........	246
Copper, bbls.........	34	Starch, pkgs.........	311
Beans, bbls..........	165	Tobacco, hhds........	718
B. E. Peas, bags.....	7	Tobacco, pkgs........	1,371
Hemp, bales..........	11	Wool, bales..........	324
Lead, pigs...........	425	Whisky, bbls.........	669
Oil, lard, bbls......	50		

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exhange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the bark Astrid, for Stettin—1,559 bbls. Petroleum.

By the bark Orchilla, for Genoa—300 hhds. Tobacco, 25 tons Logwood, 150 bbls. Resin.

By the bark N. H. Knudtsen, for Alexandria—9,314 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Bloodhound, for Belfast—19,111 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Spanker, for Cork and orders—27,500 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Eulalia, for Laine—30,591 bushels Wheat.

ASHES—Pots sell, in lots, at $8 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Market steady. Pearls altogether nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Have been in very moderate request, thus far, in the local market, but values on really desirable styles of work have been quoted firm. The Fall trade is looked forward to, on the whole, quite hopefully, and the preparations in progress indicate confidence in active and remunerative movements in strictly seasonable goods. From Boston, the advices are more encouraging than usual of late. Buyers are arriving there in considerable numbers, though as yet, purchasing cautiously. Satisfactory contracts have been made for freights to some sections, and goods are beginning to move more freely. The number of cases shipped does not indicate the amount of business done, as the bulk of the boots are sent direct from the factories, and are not forwarded from this city. Lynn and Haverhill goods are in fair request, and the best manufacturers in those cities are busy. Thick work is not driving, although there is a fair business, which is likely to continue well into the season. Prices of that work seem to be well established, but there is an effort to purchase some grades of women's goods a little below the prices current last year.

BRICKS—In most kinds of stock the dealings have been quite moderate for the season, and chiefly to provide for present wants, with Jersey quoted about steady at from $6 50@$7 afloat, and $8 50@$9 delivered; North River, $7@$7 50 afloat, and $9@$9 50 delivered; Haverstraw, $8@$9 afloat, and $10@$11 delivered; Pale, $4 50@$5 afloat, and $6 50@$7 delivered; Croton, $14@$17 afloat, and $17@$20 delivered, and Philadelphia, $28@$30 afloat.

COFFEE—Rio has been in active request and strong and buoyant in price, with sales reported here since our last of 4,200 bags, by the Adelaide Prendergast, at 19c.; 1,534 bags by the Wavelet at 19½c.; 1,000 bags by the Flamsteed at 18⅞c.; 500 bags by the Ontario at 19⅜c.; and 500 bags by the Merrimac on private terms. And at Baltimore, 1,000 bags by the Adelaide at 19½c.; 1,400 bags by the Redwing at 18⅝c.; and 500 bags by the Winifred on private terms. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is estimated at 46,600 bags; at Baltimore, 39,000 bags; at Galveston, 6,000 bags; and at Hampton Roads, 1,000 bags. Other kinds have been in limited supply and held firmly, but have been quiet. We quote invoices thus: Rio, 17¾c.@18c.; fair, 18¼c.@18½c.; good, 18¾c.@19c.; prime, 19¼c.@19½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 18c.@19¾c., gold; Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 19c.@20c.; Laguayra, 19c.@20c.; San Domingo, 17c.@17¼c., gold.

COTTON—Has been in good request for early delivery, with prices quoted up ¼c. ₱ lb., closing irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,649 bales, including 1,287 bales to spinners, 325 bales to shippers, and 37 bales to speculators. For forward delivery, business has been moderately active, with prices, early in the day, quoted off 1-16c.@3-16c. ₱ lb., but closing more firmly. Sales since our last of 13,800 bales, (of which 3,400 bales last evening and 10,400 bales to-day, with 1,800 bales more at the calls,) closing with July contracts quoted at 20 19-32c.@20⅝c.; August, 20c.@20 1-32c.; September, 18⅜c.@18 7-16c.; October, 17 13-16c.@17⅞c.; November, 17 11-16c.@17¾c.; December, 17⅝c.@17¾c. The bulk of the dealings were in August contracts. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,128 bales, including 331 bales from Norfolk, 1 bale from Baltimore, 336 bales from Port au Prince, 460 per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 2,783 bales, and this week 14,256 bales, against 15,482 bales last week, and since Sept. 1, 3,526,834 bales, against 2,663,968 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary..............	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Good Ordinary.........	18	18	18	18
Strict Good Ordinary..	19	19	19	19
Low Middling..........	20	20	20	20
Middling..............	21	21	21	21
Good Middling.........	23	23	23	23

EGGS—Have been in rather better supply and less confident request, within the range of from 21c.@25c. for strictly ordinary to very choice marks of Western, State, and near-by stock, with the main dealings reported in fair to strictly prime stock at from 22c.@24c. ₱ dozen.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been held with more firmness on lighter offerings of most grades, with a fairly active inquiry noted, especially for No. 2s, choice Superfine, good to choice shipping extras, and medium to choice trade extras, on the basis of the current quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 18,700 bbls., all told, including No. 2 at $3 50@$4 65, chiefly at $4@$4 50; very inferior to very fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 10@$5 80, chiefly at $5 25@$5 60; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$6 75, chiefly at $6 50@$6 60; good to very fancy do., $6 75@$7 40; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 10@$6 70, chiefly at $6 35@$6 60; very poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 80 ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a more active movement was noted at stronger prices. Included in the sales were 5,000 bbls. very good Shipping Extra Western, August delivery, at $6 60; and 5,000 bbls. choice do. do., same option, reported at $6 75 ₱ bbl.

No. 2 Flour................................	$3 50@$4 65
Sour Flour.................................	
Superfine State and Western...............	5 10@ 5 80
Extra State................................	6 30@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands................	6 35@ 7 50
Extra Genessee.............................	7 50@ 9 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands.....	6 30@ 6 80
Extra Western, shipping brands.............	6 10@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands........	6 85@ 9 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands.....	6 75@ 9 75
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy.........	6 90@10 50
Extra Minnesota, poor to fancy.............	6 35@10 75

Southern Flour has been again quoted somewhat stronger in price, on a good demand, especially for the medium and better grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,370 bbls., in lots, at from $6 40@$7 50 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 50@$10 50 for ordinary to fancy trade and Family Extras; $5 40@$6 25 for very inferior stock, ₱ bbl....Of Oregon Flour, small lots of choice Extras were placed at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl....California Flour has been quite dull, with fair to very choice Extra quoted nominal at $7 75@$9 50 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been in very good demand and again quoted firmer, ranging from $4 40@$5 40 for inferior fine to fancy Superfine; sales 675 bbls., chiefly Superfine grades, at $5@$5 25 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been in more active request at from $3 10@$3 40 for inferior to fancy Yellow Western, chiefly $3 30@$3 35; $2 65@$3 15 for White do., chiefly at $2 75@$2 90; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey; $3 30@$3 35 for Caloric, and $3 75@$3 90 for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been 1,500 bbls., part to arrive....Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1 05@$1 11 for coarse; $1 25@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 25@$1 30 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal dull at from $6 75@$8 50 ₱ bbl.

FRUITS—Foreign varieties have been in good demand, and prices have favored sellers, with Turkey Prunes quoted again decidedly higher. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,900 boxes Layer Rasins, part at $2 10; 1,000 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 50 ₱ box; 50 bbls. Currants on private terms; 250 cases Citron, chiefly Leghorn, at 40½c.@41c., part resales; 35 cases Turkey Prunes, and 600 bags Filberts, on private terms; and 1,500 cases Sardines, quarter boxes, mostly at 13c.@14½c. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 10@$2 15; loose Muscatel do. at $2 30@$2 60 ₱ box; Valencia at 7c.; Currants at 6c.@6¼c.; Figs at 8c.@12c.; Turkey Prunes at 17½c.@18c.; Almonds at 18c.@33c.; Filberts at 12¼c.@12½c.; Brazil Nuts at 6c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offering quite sparingly, and has been quoted up fully 2c. a bushel on the better qualities, with a fair demand noted, mostly on export account. Winter Wheat has been in some request for milling purposes at unchanged figures. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 157,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 55@$1 58 for fair to very choice No. 1 Spring, mostly car lots; $1 51 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring; $1 52 for choice do., and $1 50@$1 51 for fair to good do., car lots; $1 50@$1 52 for No. 2 Iowa Spring; $1 36 for inferior Iowa do.; $1 47½@$1 48½, chiefly at $1 47½, for No. 2 North-western Spring; $1 45@$1 46 for No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 37@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring, chiefly at $1 40, for good No. 3 Milwaukee stock; $1 20@$1 35 for rejected and inferior Spring; $1 45@$1 55 for Red Western; $1 33 for rejected do.; $1 60@$1 65, mostly at $1 60, for Amber do.; $1 55@$1 75 for inferior to very good White do. For forward delivery no satisfactory bids were made and no dealings transpired; market somewhat nominal. ...Corn has been in fairly active demand at generally steady rates, in good part for shipment, with some speculative inquiry noted for the poorer grades. Sales have been reported since our last of 132,000 bushels at 55c.@58c. for inferior to good steamer grades of new Mixed Western; 59c.@60c. for choice do.; 58c.@62c. for ordinary to choice sailing vessel do.; 60c.@62½c. for Yellow do., chiefly at 60c.; and 65c.@69c. for White do....Rye has been quoted weaker on a limited demand; 7,500 bushels Western were sold at 76c. out of boat, promptly, for home trade purposes. Other sales were rumored, but the rumors were not confirmed....Barley and Barley-malt have been neglected and nominal...Oats have been in less request, and other than prime Mixed stock quoted weaker in price, with sales reported since our last of 49,000 bushels at 46c.@52c. for White Western; 42c.@44½c. for Mixed do, the latter for prime; 41½c.@43½c. for Black do.; and 50c. for some new crop Jersey of prime quality....Feed quoted steady at from $19@$24 ₱ ton, a moderate trade.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quoted steady, with bags at 14⅜c.@14¾c.; Bagging at 10½c.; Domestic Cloth at 13¾c.@14¼c. for prompt deliveries, on, however, a restricted business, apart from sales of 2,000 rolls Domestic Cloth, at Boston, reported at 13c.

HAY AND STRAW—The demand for Hay has been quite moderate, with values rather favoring purchasers, on more liberal offerings. Straw has been in light request within our previous range.

HEMP—A moderate inquiry prevails for Manila, of which 500 bales have been sold, to arrive by the R. Busteed, at 10½c., gold, ₱ lb. Jute Butts have been in request at 1⅞c., currency, with sales reported of 700 bales. Of Jute rejections, 1,000 bales were placed at 2½c., currency, 90 days. Market otherwise dull. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $180@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10⅜c.@10½c.; Sisal, 8c.@8¼c., gold; Jute, 2½c.@4¾c.; Jute Butts, 1⅞c., currency, ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c.

HOPS—Most descriptions of stock have been moderately inquired for, at somewhat easier rates, holders meeting the calls of buyers quite promptly. Of old Hops, 500 bales have been placed on private terms, said to have been on speculative account. The week's receipts of domestic have been 24 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1872, according to Mr. Emmett Wells, 23,127 bales. The imports of foreign during the week were 34 bales, and since Sept. 1, 1872, have been 20,868 bales. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@45c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@40c.; crop of 1870, 10c.@18c.; old Olds, 8c.@15c.; Bavarian, 40c.@45c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian, 25c.@30c.; Californian, 47c.@52c., ₱ lb. Mr. Wells remarks that, "although prices on the incoming crop bid fair to open high, there appears to be a general disposition on the part of dealers and holders to close out their present stock, and start business in September on a clean market. Our London advices concerning the English crops are much more discouraging this week, and present appearances indicate very high prices over there the coming season, all of which will produce its effect here, and lessen the chances of shipping this way. From Germany our advices are also quite unfavorable, the growth of the vine being unusually backward, with a sprinkling of vermin in most of the districts. Reports from the interior of New-York State continue rather favorable, though a large crop is not anticipated, owing to short acreage. In Wisconsin the old yards make a poor show, while new ones are doing very well. Complaints of drouth reach us from California, where the yield is expected to fall somewhat short of last season."

LEATHER—Hemlock tannages meet with a moderate inquiry, chiefly for the better grades, which are in about average stock, and held with firmness. Overweights are offered freely and not in favor with buyers at the moment; hence are somewhat weak and unsettled as to values. Oak and Union stock in request at about previous figures. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Middle, 28c.@30c.; Light, 27½c.@28½c.; California, Heavy, 26c.@27c.; Middle, 27c.@27½c.; Light, 27c.; Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@26½c.; Middle, 25½c.@27½c.; Light, 26½c.@27c.; Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 23c.@26c.; Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 17c.@20c.; Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Middle, 38c.@42c.; Light, 40c.@42c.; Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 33c.@36c.; Oak Rough Southern, all weights, 30c.@32c. ₱ lb.

METALS—Copper has been quoted lower on a restricted business; 100,000 lbs. Lake sold at 27c....Pig-iron has been in better demand and quoted stronger in price, with sales reported of 600 tons Glengarnock, part to arrive, at $43, closing at $45, at which rate 30 tons were placed; 600 tons Eglinton at $42 50, now quoted at $44; 500 tons No. 1 American, part at $48. Offerings much lighter. Other kinds of Iron quiet. We now quote: Eglinton Pig at $44; Glengarnock at $45; No. 1 American Pig at $45@$48; No. 2 do. at $41@$45; Wrought Scrap at $46@$48; English Rails at $65@$68, gold; American Rails, at works, at $75@$80. Old Rails, $50@$52....Pig Lead has been more active, and held with rather more confidence, with sales reported of 200 tons domestic at 6⅞c., gold; foreign quoted at 6⅝c., gold, for ordinary....Spelter has been quiet at 7½c.@7⅝c., gold....Pig-tin has been in slack request, with Straits quoted at 31¾c., on sales of 400 slabs; English at 30c., and Banca at 35½c., gold. Tin Plates quiet, with sales reported of 500 boxes Charcoal Terne at $10 25, gold. Charcoal Terne sold at $10 50, gold; Charcoal Plates quoted here at $11 12½@$11 50; Charcoal Terne, $9 75@$10 50; Coke, $8 75@$9 25; Coke Terne, $7 75@$9, gold, ₱ box....Zinc dull and nominal.

MOLASSES—A moderate call has been noted for foreign, prices of which have been quoted about as before; 84 hhds., 8 tcs., and 7 bbls. Porto Rico sold at 33c. ₱ gallon; New-Orleans, inferior to fancy, quoted at from 60c.@85c., Porto Rico at 30c.@60c., Cuba at 18c.@38c., English Islands at 28c.@45c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderately active demand and held with firmness, with Strained to good Strained quoted at $2 95@$3 05. Sales have been reported of 1,500 bbls. Strained, to arrive, at $3, cost and freight; 500 bbls. do., to arrive, at $2 85, cost, freight, and insurance; 500 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50@$3 75; 525 bbls. Pale at $4@$4 75; 250 bbls. Extra Pale at $5 50@$6 ₱ 280 lbs....Tar has been quiet at unchanged prices....Spirits Turpentine has been inactive at 45c.; sales, 50 bbls.

OILS—Sperm and Whale have been quiet at about previous prices. Olive in light request, yet quoted steady. Linseed attracting more attention at essentially unaltered figures for job lots. Some outside parcels were placed at irregular quotations, mostly at 92½c.@93c. ₱ gallon. Lard moderately sought after at steady rates. Menhaden quiet and weak in price on rather freer offerings. Cotton-seed quoted about as before, with some call noted for desirable lots. Crude Whale quoted at 57c.@68c.; Bleached Whale at 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 40@$1 42½; Unbleached Sperm at $1 62½@$1 65; Bleached at $1 67½@$1 70; prime to very choice Lard-oil at 69c.@75c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do., 50c.@51c.; Linseed-oil, in job lots, at 95c.@97c., in casks and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 12⅞@$1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 42½c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47c.@47½c.; Yellow and White at 54c.@63c. ₱ gallon; Palm-oil at 8½c.@8¾c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been comparatively tame, yet quoted steady, with City (from East India seed) quoted at $36 50@$37, gold, and Western at $39, currency, ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM—Has been very quiet in the local market on the basis of 17⅞c.@18c. for Refined, and 7⅝c.@8c. for Crude, in bulk....At Philadelphia, Refined dull, for early delivery, and quoted at 18⅛c. for August. Of high test 3,000 bbls., for each of the months of October and November, sold at 18¾c....Refined in cases quoted at 23c....Naphtha at 10c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in quite moderate demand for early delivery at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 300 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $17 25@$17 37½, with small lots of old Mess at $16 75, and extra prime at $14 25. For forward delivery a very moderate trade has been reported, embracing sales of 250 bbls. new Western Mess, July option, at $16 90; 1,000 bbls. do., August, at $16 90@$16 95; 250 bbls. do., September, at $16 90. ....Dressed Hogs quoted steady at 6¾c.@7¼c., on a moderate trade....Cut Meats have been held firmly, and have been in pretty fair request, with sales, since our last, of 50 boxes Long-cut Hams, 15 lbs., on private terms; 50 boxes do., 18 lbs., at 12½c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams, in bulk, 15½c.@16c.; 1,300 Pickled Hams, at 13c.@14c.; 2,400 Pickled Shoulders, at 9c.@9⅛c.; 75 boxes Bellies, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 25 boxes Smoked Clear Rib do., reported at 10¾c. Bacon quiet, yet held with more confidence; 100 boxes Short Clear sold at 9½c....Lard has been again quoted a trifle lower, on more urgent offerings, and a restricted inquiry for early delivery. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 150 tcs. Western Steam, fair to very good, at 8¼c.@8 7-16c.; 300 tcs. City Steam and Kettle, at 8⅜c. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 750 tcs. Western Steam, August options, at 8 15-16c.@9c.; 1,000 tcs. do., September, at 9c.@9⅛c., closing at 9c.; 250 tcs. do., October, at 9⅛c., and 1,500 tcs. do., buyer's option to Oct. 1, at 9¼c....Beef has been quiet since our last at from $7 75@$10 75 for New Mess; $10 75@$13 for New Extra do., ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16 50@$18 50 for Prime Mess; $20@$22 for India Mess, and $23@$26 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams dull within the range of $23@$29 for inferior to choice brands...Butter has been selling moderately, with prices generally quoted rather weak, on a fair offering of most qualities. We quote at from 23c.@28c. for fair to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots, and 14c.@20c. for Western; 21c.@23c. for fancy do., 8c.@8½c. for Grease stock....A fair inquiry has been noted for desirable qualities of Cheese, at about previous quotations. State Factory, poor to strictly fine, quoted at from 8c.@12¾c., chiefly at 12½c.@12¾c. for strictly fine stock, and 11c.@12c. for fair to very good shipping qualities, and a shade higher figures for fancy, in small lots; State Dairy at 6c.@12c.; Western product at 9c.@12c. for ordinary to very choice Factory; 4c.@6c. for Skimmed stock, ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, and held with more firmness, at from $8@$9 25 for fair to choice Carolina; $7 50@$8 for Patna, and $6 50@$6 87½ for Rangoon. Sales have been reported of 50 casks Carolina and 380 bags Rangoon within our range, and 500 bags do., in bond, at $2 75, gold.

SALT—Has been in moderate demand, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 40@$1 50; Liverpool Fine, $2 25@$3 40, from store; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory Filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 40c.; Turk's Island, by the cargo, at 28c.@29c., and from store at 32c.@35c.

SALTPETRE—Has been quoted nominal at 7c., gold, ₱ lb., on a very dull market.

SOAP—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, with Castile quoted at 9¾c.@9½c.; Colgate's Pale, 7¾c.; Family, 8¼c.; No. 1, 6¼c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—Have met with a somewhat readier sale, at very firm prices, with Mace quoted at $1 30@$1 35; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1@$1 02½; Cassia at 25c.; Cloves at 26c.; East India Pepper at 18¾c.@20c.; Pimento at 11¼c.@11½c.; Ginger at 10½c.@12c. ₱ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw continue in fairly active demand, mostly on refining account, at somewhat stronger prices than even the advanced figures of yesterday, the market closing quite firmly, on comparatively moderate offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,786 hhds., and 5,770 boxes, including 450 hhds. averaging about scant fair Refining Cuba at 7 13-16; 600 hhds. good Refining do. at 8⅛c.; 253 hhds. inferior to about fair Refining do. at 7⅛c.@7⅞c.; 100 hhds. Centrifugal at 9c.; 18 hhds. do. at 9⅛c.; 250 hhds. do. at 9 1-16c.; 5,400 boxes do., (mostly recently disposed of, but not previously made public,) within the range of 8¾c.@9⅛c.; 220 boxes do., low grade, at 8⅜c.; 15 hhds. Demerara, to the trade, at 10⅛c.; 150 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7¼c., and 100 hhds. Melado, on private terms. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; No. 12 Boxed Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8½c.@9¼c. Refined Sugars have been in very good request, with Powdered now quoted at 11c.; Crushed at 11c.; Granulated, 11⅛c.; A's, 10¼c.@10¾c., and Yellow at 8⅞c.@10⅛c., ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in fairly active request at about previous prices, with sales reported since our last of 226,000 lbs., in lots, at 8¼c.@8½c., for good to choice. Of Stearine 100 tcs. sold at 9⅜c., and 25 hhds. choice at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Have been attracting more attention, and have shown rather more steadiness as to values. Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, quoted at 28c.@38c.; good to fine Hyson, 40c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 60c.@80c.; common to fair Young Hyson, 25c.@35c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 45c.@60c.; extra fine to finest do., 90c.@$1; common to fair Gunpowder, 35c.@45c., and Imperial, 28c.@35c.; good to fine Gunpowder, 50c.@70c., and Imperial, 45c.@55c.; extra fine to finest Gunpowder, 80c.@$1 05, and Imperial, 65c.@80c.; common to fine Twankay, 20c.@26c.; common to fine Uncolored Japan, 30c.@60c.; extra fine to finest, 65c.@90c.; common to fair Oolong, 23c.@28c.; good to finest Oolong, 32c.@85c.; common to fair Souchong, 22c.@28c.; good to fine Souchong, 35c.@45c., and extra fine to finest do., 55c.@80c., ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—There has been a more active inquiry noted for Kentucky at full rates, mostly for export; 800 hhds. sold at 7c.@14c. ₱ lb. Seed Leaf has been in fair demand and steady; sales, 250 cases 1872 Wisconsin, at 6c.@6½c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut at 10c.@18c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 7c.@50c.; 50 cases 1870 do. at 8c.@9c.; 55 cases 1872 Ohio at 5½c. Of Havana 250 bales were placed at 80c.@98c. Manufactured quiet at former figures.

WHISKY—Steady at 93c.; sales, 250 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a more active movement in the way of berth freights, chiefly in the line of Flour, Grain, and Provision shipments, at somewhat steadier rates. In the chartering line, business has been moderately active, at generally full figures, with the main call for vessels for the Petroleum and Tobacco trades, and some inquiry for tonnage suited to the Grain, Lumber, and general cargo trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 3s. ₱ bbl.; 75 hhds. Tobacco at 47s. 6d.@50s.; and, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain, next week's shipments, at 12d. ₱ bushel; 320 boxes Bacon at 50s.; 3,000 boxes Cheese at 70s.; also, a ship, 1,067 tons, and a bark, 849 tons, with wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 300 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 61 hhds. Tobacco at 52s. 6d., and by steam, 100 hhds. Tobacco, to fill up, at 50s.; also, a British bark, 669 tons, hence with about 4,800 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Glasgow, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain reported at 11d. ₱ bushel; 200 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; 20 boxes Bacon at 50s. ...For Cork and orders, two British barks, 818 and 629 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco on private terms; quoted at 97s. 6d.@100s. asked....For Bristol, by steam, 2,500 boxes Cheese at 70s. ₱ ton....For Antwerp, by sail, 500 tcs. Lard, on private terms....For Bremen, a German ship, 981 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, (a recharter,) on private terms....For the German Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 645 tons, hence, with about 4,400 bbls. Petroleum at 8s.; a German bark, 450 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,500 bbls. do., reported at 8s. 3d.; an American bark, 317 tons, with about 2,200 bbls. do. from Philadelphia, reported at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For the Continent, a British bark, 582 tons, just arrived at Philadelphia had been chartered previously to load with Petroleum, and already reported....For Elsinore and orders, a German bark, 561 tons, (to arrive some weeks hence from Stettin,) with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum from Philadelphia at 8s. 6d. ₱ bbl....For Marseilles, an American bark, 688 tons, hence, with about 4,300 bbls. Crude Petroleum at 7s. ₱ bbl....For Naples, an Italian bark, 319 tons, hence, with Tobacco at 60s. ....For Constantinople, the bark mentioned in our last was an American of 432 tons, hence, with Petroleum, chiefly in cases, on the basis of 52½c. ₱ case....For Buenos Ayres, an American bark, 519 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms, and an American schooner, with equal to about 330,000 feet Lumber, from Portland, at $23 and primage....For Rio Janeiro, a German brig, 148 tons, hence, with general cargo on the basis of $1 65 ₱ bbl....For Porto Rico and back, an American schooner, 155 tons, at $2,400....For St. Thomas, a British brig, 187 tons, hence, with Coal, at $5 75, gold, ₱ ton.... For Jamaica, an American schooner, 427 tons, hence with Coal, at $3 50, gold, ₱ ton.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of Extra Spring at $6 50. Wheat excited; prices higher but irregular and unsettled, closing 2c. lower than the best prices of the day; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 28@$1 28½, spot; closing at $1 21½ bid; seller July sold $1 20½@$1 23¾, closing at $1 21; seller August closed at $1 16; seller September, $1 10½@$1 10; Rejected, 95c. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 36¼c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 37⅜c., seller August; 39¼c.@39⅝c., seller September; Rejected, 33c.@33¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher at 28⅝c. for No. 2, spot; 28½c. seller August; Rejected, 25½c.@26¼c. Rye steady at 56c. for No. 2; generally held higher. Barley dull and nominal for spot, at 65c. for No. 2 Fall; firm for future at 73c.@74c., seller September. Pork quiet and weak at $15 20, seller July and August. Lard dull and lower; nominally $8 05@$8 10, spot. Bulk Meats steady at 7¼c. for Shoulders; 8⅝c.@8¾c. for Short Rib Middles. Bacon steady and unchanged; no sales. Whisky steady at 90c. Freights in fair demand and lower; Corn, to Buffalo, 5½c.@5¾c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 266,000 bushels Corn, and 66,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 91,000 bushels Wheat, 283,000 bushels Corn, and 86,000 bushels Oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Lake and Rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 8,688 bbls.; Wheat, 181,470 bushels; Corn, 158,596 bushels; Oats, 51,014 bushels. Canal shipments—Wheat, 28,371 bushels; Corn, 92,758 bushels; Oats, 19,825 bushels. Rail exports—Wheat, 11,550 bushels; Corn, 41,782 bushels; Oats, 16,400 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 9¾c.@10c.; Corn, 8½c.@8¾c. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 50@$7; Bakers', $7@$8; Amber Winter, $8@$8 50; White Winter, $9@$9 25. Wheat advanced 3c. ₱ bushel for Spring; sales 7,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 37; 1,800 bushels Sheboygan at $1 42; 2,500 bushels Port Washington at $1 45; 4,550 bushels Duluth Spring at $1 41½; 7,800 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring at $1 46; 2,000 bushels White Canada at $1 75@$1 80; 700 bushels Amber Winter at $1 60. Corn steady and in good demand; sales, 10,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 46c.; 40,000 bushels do. prime at 47c.; 1,500 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 47c. Oats quiet; sales, 3,000 bushels No. 2 at 38½c. Rye nominal at 73c.@75c. Barley-malt firm; prime Winter Western, $1 15@$1 20; prime Canada, $1 25. Rye-malt held at 95c. Balance of articles unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sample lots new No. 3 Fall, $1 18@$1 25; sample lots No. 2 Red Winter, $1 33@$1 35; old No. 3 Fall, $1 35; old No. 2 do., $1 55. Corn easier; No. 2 Mixed, 38½c. in warehouse; 38c. August; 39c. September; 43c. sacked. Oats easier and slow; No. 2 at 32½c.@33c. in elevator; 31½c.@32¼c. July; 29c. August; 28c. September. Barley—No market. Rye dull and unchanged at 58c.@60c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork quiet at $16 50. Dry-salted Meats nominal. Bacon steady and unchanged for small cash lots; futures easier; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c.@10c.; Shoulders, 8¼c., August; Clear Sides, 9⅝c.@9⅞c., August. Lard dull; small lots Refined, 8½c.@8¾c. for Tierce; 9½c. for Keg. Hogs better; sales at $4 25@$4 70. Cattle firm; common to medium Texans, $2 25@$3 50; fat do., $4 25@$4 75; fat native Cows, $3 50@$4; good to choice Beeves, $4 50@$5 60. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 1,700 Cattle.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 18.—Flour, 25c. higher on all grades; sales of 2,500 bbls., closing at $8 for No. 1 Spring, $9 for Amber Winter, $10 for White Winter, $10 50 for Double Extra. Wheat unchanged; sales of 1,100 bushels fair White Canada at $1 85, 3,000 bushels choice do. at $1 90, 4,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 51, 800 bushels do. at $1 50, 2,000 bushels do., to arrive, at $1 50. Corn quiet; sales of 1,200 bushels at 53c.@54c., 800 bushels High Mixed at 55c. Oats quiet; sales of 1 car Western at 45c. Corn-meal—$1 15 for Bolted, $1 10 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed lower; Shorts, $19; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $21, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 7¼c.; Peas, Corn, and Rye, 6¾c., to New-York; Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 50c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c. Receipts by Lake—923,000 feet Lumber. Shipments by Canal—2,700 bushels Wheat, 1,702,000 feet Lumber.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 dull at $35. Clover-seed dull. Timothy sells in lots at $4 12½@$4 25. Flax-seed, $2 25. Flour unchanged; Superfine, $3 25@$4 25; Extras, $4 50@$5 50; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $7 75@$8 50; Fancy, $9@$10. Wheat steady; Red, $1 60@$1 70; Amber, $1 70; White, $1 75@$1 85. Rye—No sales. Corn moderately active; Yellow, 59½c.@60c.; Mixed Western, 58c.@60c. Oats held firmly; White, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, 41c.@41½c. Sugar—Sales, 600 hhds. Cuba at 8c. Provisions of all descriptions held firmly and in a steady jobbing demand. Petroleum more active; Crude at 12⅜c.; Refined at 18¼c.; sales, 10,000 bbls. at 18⅛c. Whisky is held at 94c.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour very quiet, but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c. lower; choice White, $1 80; fair to prime do., $1 65@$1 75; choice Amber, $1 70@$1 72; good to prime Red, $1 60@$1 65; common to fair do., $1 45@$1 55; Western Red, $1 50@$1 55; do. Amber, $1 60@$1 65. Corn quiet but firm: Southern White, 84c.@86c.; do. Yellow, 60c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 57½c. Oats dull; Southern, 50c.@53c.; Winter Mixed, 47c.@48c.; do. White, 49c.@50c. Rye dull at 65c.@70c. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm and unchanged; Western Butter dull; Good to Choice, 18c.@21c.; no buyers. Whisky firm and scarce at 94c.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of New at $1 15@$1 30; Old, $1 25@$1 35; receipts light; sales all future delivery. Corn in fair demand at 58c.@60c. for Shelled and Sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@44c. for Sacked. Rye quiet at 65c.@70c. on arrival. Barley nominal at 85c.@90c. Pork quiet at $16 50@$17. Bacon easy at 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders; 9¼c.@9½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 10¼c.@10½c. for Clear Sides, packed. Bulk Meats easy at 7½c.@7⅝c. for Shoulders; 9½c. for Clear Rib Sides, and 9⅞c. for Clear Sides, loose; ¼c. higher for packed. Sugar-cured and Fancy Hams sold at 14½c.@15c. Plain, 13c.@13½c. Lard sold at 8¾c. for Tierce; 10c. for Keg; 8¼c. for Steam; small-order lots, ⅛c.@¼c. higher.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Flour dull; sales of good to choice Treble Extra at $6 50@$7 45; Family, $8@$9 50. Corn firm and scarce at 57c.@58c. for Mixed; 73c. for White Mixed; 75c. for White. Oats dull at 42c.@43c. Bran dull at 70c.@75c. Hay dull at $22 for Prime; Choice scarce at $27. Pork dull at $17. Dry-salted Meats scarce at 8½c. for Shoulders. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Rib, 10½c.; Clear Sides, 10¾c.; Hams, 15¾c.@16¼c. Lard dull; Tierce, 8½c.; Keg, 10¼c. Sugar and Molasses—No movement. Whisky firm; Louisiana, 94c.; Cincinnati, 98c. Coffee quiet at 18c.@20c. Exchange—Sterling, 127; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. Gold, 115¾.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—Flour in fair demand and advanced; sales at $7@$7 15. Wheat—No old Red offered; new in fair demand at $1 28@$1 30. Corn quiet at 42c.@44c. Oats quiet at 31c.@43c. Rye steady at 70c.@72c. Barley dull and nominal. Butter steady. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork quiet and nominally $16 25@$16 50. Lard dull; Steam nominal, held at 8¼c.; Kettle held at 8⅜c.; Jobbing, 7½c.@8½c. Bulk Meats—Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@9c.; sales at 9¼c., buyer August; Clear Sides, 9c.@9⅛c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9⅞c.; Clear Sides, 10c. Whisky steady at 91c.

TOLEDO, July 18.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 74, to arrive; Amber Michigan, spot and July, $1 57; No. 1 Red, $1 64; No. 2 Red, $1 55; Rejected Red, $1 05; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 45. Corn steady; High Mixed, August, 44½c.; September, 46c.; Low Mixed, August, 42¾c.; no grade, 40c. Oats steady; No. 1 at 37½c.; No. 2 at 33c. Freights firm and unchanged. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 6,000 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, and 6,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—34,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats.

MILWAUKEE, July 18.—Flour in fair demand and higher; Extra Spring, $5 75@$6 75; Wheat steady; No. 1 at $1 32; No. 2, $1 26⅝, cash or July; August, $1 22. Oats dull and unchanged; No. 2 at 28c. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 Mixed, 35½c. Rye dull and unchanged; No. 1 at 60c. Barley steady; No. 2 Spring, 72c. Lake Freights—Corn to Buffalo, 6c.; to Oswego, 11c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—6,000 bbls. Flour, 114,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, July 18.—Wheat dull and nominal; sales of No. 1 Red at $1 62; No. 2 Red, $1 48@$1 49. Corn steady at 47c.@48c. Oats unchanged; No. 1 held at 40c.; No. 2, 38c. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 18.—Cotton—Demand moderate; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 382 bales; gross, 382 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,049 bales; sales, 400 bales; last evening, 600 bales; stock, 34,411 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,886 bales; gross, 2,790 bales; exports to Great Britain, 7,358 bales; to the Continent, 2,191 bales; coastwise, 4,840 bales; sales, 7,600 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 18.—Cotton steady; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 249 bales; gross, 249 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,327 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 1,732 bales; gross, 1,953 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,125 bales; coastwise, 2,610 bales; sales, 1,300 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 18.—Cotton very dull; Middling, 18¼c.; net receipts, 501 bales; exports, coastwise, 807 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 6,273 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 2,025 bales; exports, coastwise, [illegible] bales; sales, 136 bales.

MOBILE, July 18.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18½c.; net receipts, 167 bales; exports, coastwise, 85 bales; sales, 75 bales; stock, 11,858 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 522 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,532 bales; sales, 1,350 bales.

GALVESTON, July 18.—Cotton quiet; good Ordinary, 14½c.@14¾c.; net receipts, 40 bales; sales, 80 bales; stock, 14,046. Weekly—Net receipts, 390 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,449 bales; coastwise, 1,982 bales; sales, 630 bales.

MEMPHIS, July 18.—Cotton—Low Middling, 18¼c.; receipts, 461 bales; shipments, 105 bales; stock, 1872, 3,982 bales; 1873, 10,660 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 1,565 bales; shipments, 2,559 bales; sales, 1,800 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 18—12:30 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, '65s, old, 93¾; 10-40s, 90⅜. Erie Railway Shares, 46.

1 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅜.

1:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 46⅛.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅞.

3 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¾.

3:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45½.

3:45 P. M.—The rate of discount for three months bills in the open market is ½ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate. Erie Railway Shares, 45⅛.

4 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45¼.

4:15 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅜.

4:30 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 45⅜.

PARIS, July 18—P. M.—Rentes, 56f. 25c.

LIVERPOOL, July 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 71,000 bales, of which 9,000 bales were taken for export, and 5,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 896,000 bales, including 363,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 43,000 bales, including 23,000 bales American. Actual export, 7,000 bales. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 21,000 quarters, including 9,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 18,000 quarters, including 15,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9d. Sales, 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—The stock at sea bound to this port is 443,000 bales, including 111,000 bales American. Provisions—Cheese, 58s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 11s.@11s. 10d. ₱ cental for Red Western Spring.

4:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 750 bales were American. Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Orleans, deliverable July, at 8¾d.

5 P. M.—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but prices are not quotably lower. The shipments of Cotton from Bombay since the last report to the 18th inst., have been 37,000 bales.

LONDON, July 18.—Hops—The condition of the crop is favorable, with the prospect of a large yield.

Evening—Sperm-oil, £92 ₱ ton. Whale-oil, £35 ₱ ton. Linseed-oil, £33@£33 5s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s.@33s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

ANTWERP, July 18—P. M.—Petroleum, 38⅜f. for Standard White.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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2. OUR HOME IN THE TYROL. Chapters 7 and 8. Illustrated. By MARGARET HOWITT.
3. ON THE CHURCH STEPS. Chapters 1-5. By SARAH C. HALLOWELL.
4. INSIDE JAPAN. By W. E. GRIFFIS.
5. JASON'S QUEST. By CHARLES WARREN STODDARD.
6. FOREBODINGS.
7. DEER PARKS. By REGINALD WYNFORD.
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9. A PRINCESS OF THULE. Chapters 12 and 13. By WILLIAM BLACK, author of "The Strange Adventures of a Phaeton."
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11. GLIMPSES OF GHOST-LAND. By LUCY H. HOOPER.
12. AFTERNOON. By EMMA LAZARUS.
13. OUR MONTHLY GOSSIP:—Washington's Birthplace in 1873; Vicissitudes in High Life; A Glass of Old Madeira; At a Matinée; A Monologue; Notes.
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THE RIVERSIDE PRESS, Cambridge.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 12th day of July, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ISRAEL SCHOENBERG, ABRAHAM SCHOENBERG, and EMANUEL SCHOENBERG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, corner of Nassau-street, Rooms Nos. 1 and 2, in the City of New-York, before Mr. James F. Dwight, Register, on the 6th day of August, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M.
OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KARME, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said court against the estate of George Karme, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 12 John-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 1st day of August, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN R. SURBRUG, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by John R. Surbrug, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren-street, (Room No. 10,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 17th day of July, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
jy19-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES DOWLING, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy, before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James Dowling, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 11th day of July, A. D. 1873.
jy12-law3w8* MICHAEL P. BRESLIN, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS LACEY, Bankrupt.—At Hudson, N.Y., the 10th day of July, A.D. 1873. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Thomas Lacey, of New Baltimore, in the County of Greene, and State of New-York within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.
jy12-law3w8* WILLIAM F. FREEMAN, Assignee.

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AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. —ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 23, 1873, at 12:30 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of George A. Robbins and Thatcher M. Adams, Executors of Frances C. Robbins, deceased:
$10,000 United States 6s, of 1881, registered.
$7,000 United States 5-20s, of 1864, registered.
$10,000 United States 5s, 10-40, registered.
$8,000 New-York State 7 per cent. Bounty Loan, 1877.
$11,000 Des Moines Valley Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds.
100 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, preferred, $100 each.
80 shares Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, common, $100 each.
110 shares Michigan Central Railroad Company, $100 each.
32 shares Joliet and Chicago Railroad Company, $100 each.
82 shares Pilot Knob Iron Company, of Missouri, $100 each.
122 shares Frost Petroleum Company.
$35 Continental Insurance Company Scrip.

MORTGAGE SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A CHATtel mortgage I shall expose for sale at public auction on SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 153 East 42d-st., the contents of a lager-beer saloon.
ALBERT WEBER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB, THIS DAY, (SATurday,) July 19, at 11:30 o'clock, within their store, fresh Mentone and Palermo lemons, balance steam-ship Algeria, landing on Cunard Dock, Jersey City.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR HEAD-STONES FOR NATIONAL MILITARY CEMETERIES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1873.

Proposals are invited for furnishing head-stones for the National Military Cemeteries, as prescribed by the law of 3d March, 1873, of which the following is an extract:

* * * * *

Provided, that the head-stones required by an act entitled "an act to establish and protect National Cemeteries," approved Feb. 22, 1867, and the act amendatory thereof, approved June 8, 1872, shall be of durable stone, and of such design and weight as shall keep them in place when set, and the contract for supplying the same shall be awarded by the Secretary of War, after sixty days' advertisement in ten newspapers of general circulation, to some responsible person or persons whose samples and bids shall in the greatest measure combine the elements of durability, decency, and cheapness; and the sum of $1,000,000 is hereby appropriated for said purpose out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and the Secretary of War shall first determine for the various cemeteries the size and model for such head-stones, and the standards of quality and color of the stone to be used, and bids shall be made and decided with reference thereto; and contracts may be made for separate quantities of such head-stones; and the contracts made under this act shall provide for furnishing and setting all the said head-stones, and shall not in the aggregate exceed the sum hereby appropriated.

* * * * *

The total number to be furnished is estimated at 253,088. For the known, 147,694; for the unknown, 105,394.

Specifications, describing in detail the standard fixed by the Secretary of War, can be had on application by letter to this office, where also a specimen will be placed on exhibition within a few days.

The proposals should be in sealed envelopes, marked "Proposals for Head-stones for National Military Cemeteries," and addressed to the Quartermaster General of the Army, in whose office they will be opened, in the presence of bidders, on Saturday, September 6, 1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Secretary of War,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster General, Brevet Maj. Gen. U. S. A.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals will be received at the Engineer's Office of the Erie Railway, New-York City, until noon of MONDAY, July 21, for the grading and masonry of the second track between the following points:

From Narrowsburg to Lordville, thirty-one miles, Delaware Division.

From Erwin's to Rathboneville, ten and one-half miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Somebody's to Canisteo, nine miles, Susquehanna Division.

From Hornellsville to Burns, eight miles, Buffalo Division.

The work will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and bids will be received for one or more sections.

Blanks for proposals and specifications may be obtained of:

Mr. R. W. Ware, Resident Engineer Delaware Division, Hancock.

Mr. W. B. Coffin, Resident Engineer Susquehanna Division, Elmira.

Mr. W. F. Merrill, Resident Engineer Buffalo Division, Buffalo.

Who will also furnish such further information as may be required.

The work to be completed in ninety (90) days from the awarding of the contract. The company reserves the right of rejecting any or all bids.

Approved: O. CHANUTE,
P. H. WATSON, President. Chief Engineer.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the bureau until 12 o'clock noon, Aug. 7, 1873, for the construction, including all the materials except the live-oak timber, of the hull of a steam sloop-of-war of about 640 tons measurement, complete for sea service. Plans and specifications in detail for the hull, showing the work to be done, may be seen and examined at this bureau, and at the Commandant's Office, at the navy-yards at Philadelphia, Brooklyn, Charlestown, and Kittery, on and after the 5th of July next.

The hull must be completed in all respects according to the contract and specifications; the materials must be of the best quality, and the work must be done in the best manner, and the vessel be delivered at such navy-yard on the Atlantic coast as the Department may direct, in eight months from the date and signing of the contract.

Payments will be made as the work progresses in proportionate amounts, reserving the usual percentage until the final completion and acceptance of the vessel.

The bids must be accompanied with the guarantee required by law, that if the contract is awarded it will be promptly executed, and the names of the parties who are to become the sureties to the amount of the face of the contract will also be stated.

The Department reserves the right to accept or reject any or all bids which, in its opinion, are not to the public interest.

Bids will only be accepted from parties who are known to be ship-builders, and to have the necessary facilities for doing the work.

PROPOSALS FOR COPPER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, July 17, 1873.

Sealed proposals to furnish and deliver at the Washington Navy-yard, on or before the 7th proximo, 100,000 pounds of Ingot Copper, (50,000 lake and 50,000 other than lake,) will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at which time they will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and indorsed "Proposals for Copper," to distinguish them from other business letters.

The Copper will be subject to the necessary test and inspection of the proper officers of the Washington Navy-yard, and will not be received unless delivered within the time specified above.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS, NEW-YORK COUNTY
COURT-HOUSE, July 7, 1873.

THE COMMITTEE ON ARMORIES AND Drill-rooms of the Board of Supervisors invite proposals for carpenters' and masons' work required in the completion of the alterations of the southerly end of Centre Market, on the corner of Centre and Grand sts., to prepare the same for an armory. Specifications can be obtained at the Clerk's office of the Board of Supervisors.

Bids will be received for each of the above-named (carpenter or mason-work) separate or together, until the 21st day of July, 1873, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all such proposals.

Supervisor PETER KEHR,
Supervisor JOHN REILLY,
Supervisor O. P. C. BILLINGS,
Supervisor PATRICK LYSAGHT,
Supervisor S. V. R. COOPER,
Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING AN ENGINE-HOUSE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Nos. 127 and 129 Mercer-st., until 12 o'clock noon, of FRIDAY, July 25, 1873, for building an engine-house at Carmansville.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR FLOUR.

Proposals, with samples, will be received by the Commissioners of the Department of Public Charities and Corrections, until TUESDAY, July 22, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing six hundred (600) BARRELS OF FLOUR.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Public Works until the 22d day of July, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing 200 TONS OF PIG-LEAD.
GEO. M. VAN NORT,
Commissioner of Public Works.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York, ss.—STEWART BROWN and JAMES M. BROWN, as trustees under the last will and testament of Samuel Nicholson, deceased, plaintiffs, against ANN MARIA MULLIGAN, individually, and as administratrix of John Nicholson, deceased; Martha Mulligan, James Crosier Nicholson, Anna Maria Woods, (wife of William H. Woods,) individually and as executrix of the last will and testament of Henry H. K. Nicholson, deceased; Henry Hamilton Nicholson, Anna Rosamond Nicholson, and Rosanna, (widow of said Henry H. K. Nicholson,) Emily Caroline Nicholson, Eliza Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of Robert George Nicholson, deceased; William Moorehead, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and Joseph Stuart, as administrator of the said Robert George Nicholson, with the will annexed; Ellen Nicholson, individually and as executrix and trustee under the last will and testament of William Nicholson, (the younger,) deceased; James Torrens, as executor and trustee under the last mentioned will, and James M. Brown as administrator of the said William Nicholson, deceased, with the will annexed; William Nicholson, John Nicholson, Samuel Nicholson, Helen Cordelia Nicholson, George Nicholson, Ann Eliza Nicholson, and Alice Emily Nicholson, Elizabeth Nicholson, the widow of John Nicholson, deceased; James Torrens, and the Rev. Edward Perry Brooke, as the executors and trustees under the last will and testament of Ann Nicholson, deceased, defendants. To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the County Court-house in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 61 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 7, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 61 Wall-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the said City, on the 24th day of June, 1873.

JAMES P. LOWREY,
je28-law6w* Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MIMI—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Katharine Rogers, Miss Effie Germon.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT by Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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New-York City.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

It is stated that cholera has made its appearance in Indiana, and that the inhabitants of Mount Vernon in that State are running away to avoid the disease. It is impossible to say, of course, how much truth there may be in this report—so far, we see no reason to alter the opinion we expressed two weeks ago, that true Asiatic cholera has not yet made its appearance in any part of the country. If it had, we fear its victims would not have been counted by tens, but by hundreds and thousands. We hope no one will get alarmed about it, or trouble themselves with the nonsense which appears in many of the newspapers on the subject. If cholera should come, courage, cleanliness, and careful living will do as much as anything can to keep it away from the household—but as the doctors know nothing about it, and have no remedies for it, it is useless to trouble one's head about their doses and mixtures. During a cholera epidemic, life is about a thousand times more uncertain than usual; and as a writer in the *Spectator* (who has passed through several horrible epidemics in India) truly says, it is of no more use being afraid of it "than of the lightning, which is quite as quick and effectual." Either may strike any one of us and at any time. Undoubtedly the authorities of the City ought to get our streets in decent order. OLIVER CHARLICK is said to have obtained plenty of money for street cleaning from the Controller—pray what good is being done with it?

At its yesterday's meeting, the Board of Health passed another resolution insisting on the removal of the Rendering Company beyond the City limits. This, however, or something like it, has been done before, and still the upper part of the City is poisoned with the horrible stench which has so long annoyed the inhabitants. The Board of Health will now, we hope, rigorously carry out its orders. It cannot afford to allow a pest-house to remain in our midst any longer. The board has also directed the removal of the booths and stalls round Washington Market on or before Monday next. We may, therefore, hope to see two odious nuisances stamped out. Now if we can get the streets properly cleaned we shall at least have done our best to guard against the approach of pestilence. We advise the Commissioners to begin with Greenwich-avenue and Murray-street—two of the dirtiest thoroughfares in a very dirty City.

Gen. DURYEE thinks that it would be a service to the cause of public order to organize and arm a brigade of 500 policemen to be used as a military force against dangerous combinations of rioters. There is some force in the arguments by which this opinion is sustained, and, as the requisition upon the Governor for the necessary arms is likely to be complied with, it may be as well to let the plan have a fair trial. It is to be hoped that the police will be able to attain greater proficiency in the use of the rifle than they have hitherto shown in the use of the revolver, otherwise their presence in the streets under arms will be rather more of a terror to friends than foes. It is also to be hoped that Gen. DURYEE and his associates will not display too much anxiety to see how their new branch of the police force is likely to work. Most rioters are a good deal more afraid of the club than the rifle, and we incline to the belief that the services of a fire-engine or two would be a less objectionable and a more efficacious way of dispersing a mob than a platoon of policemen armed with breech-loaders.

War must pay for itself in these days, and even Khiva is to be made to feel the sweets of paying a heavy indemnity. Ten years is a long time over which to be allowed to spread a payment of $1,500,000, but the Khivese are neither rich nor numerous, and they are pretty well ground down by taxation already. Moreover, a good many things may happen in ten years, and Russia secures by this plan all the advantage of keeping her pledge to evacuate the Khanate, while retaining just hold enough upon it to complete the process of annexation, if circumstances should favor such a step. Of course, a Russian fort or two will be constructed, as a sort of reminder to the Khan that it will not be safe to allow his tribute to become overdue. If Russia should ever want Khiva, nothing would be easier than to stir up an insurrection, which would delay the stipulated payment and afford an excuse for annexing the country.

There is described in our columns this morning a railroad lawsuit of considerable interest. The amount contended for is large, and the questions of equity raised are important. The Northern Pacific Railway Company is substantially the sole defendant. The general allegations on which the plaintiffs, who are bondholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, in Minnesota, rest their case, are those of negligence and misappropriation of funds. The suit is in the United States Circuit Court, and may, by a single appeal, bring some very important questions in railroad law to the attention of the Supreme Court.

The case of the "Lord" GORDON GORDON kidnapping drags its slow length at Fort Garry. Counter charges are made by some of the prisoners, to the effect that the Manitoban authorities took away from them $26,000 in money, which seems a remarkable sum to go man-hunting with over a foreign border. Some of the prisoners, and especially the Minnesota police officer, admit the taking of GORDON, and set up the most remarkable defense known in the history of such cases, viz., that the right of a bailor on a bail-bond of a New-York City court to seize his prisoner on sight is valid the world over.

WAITING FOR A VERDICT.

One of the evening papers appears to have sent a reporter to the Mayor yesterday, and Mr. HAVEMEYER took the opportunity to say that he was neither "surprised nor alarmed" at the recent course of the Board of Aldermen; and furthermore that "the public would sooner or later render a decision between himself and the Common Council."

That is very true, and Mr. HAVEMEYER will find that the public will also render a decision between him and itself. It is satisfactory to find that the Mayor recognizes the existence of the public, because for a long time past he has been acting as if the City were his own private property, and as if he were not accountable to anybody for his acts. He has parceled out the public offices among his private friends. The only recommendation to office which he has recognized is, a man's "claim" upon himself on the score of "old times." A man elected to an important trust cannot well commit a greater breach of faith than that which is involved in his treatment of that trust as if he were an irresponsible person. New-York City is not Mr. HAVEMEYER's personal property, although he deals with it on that supposition. He boasts of his "Dutch firmness," but what the people want to see in the management of their affairs is American common sense. It is idle to talk to the taxpayers about Dutch courage—the Mayor might as well talk about a Dutch cheese. He has used the City just as if it were a portion of his own real estate. He has hunted up all his old cronies, from all sorts of forgotten holes and corners, and quartered them upon the public Treasury. To have known the Mayor thirty years ago is your surest road to office. If you are mixed up with him in a lucrative enterprise, your chances are, of course, all the better. Hence his nomination of OLIVER CHARLICK to the post of Police Commissioner. The nomination took everybody by surprise, but the Mayor cared very little for that, because he has "Dutch firmness;" and that, he thinks, does away with the necessity for exhibiting respect for public opinion, or even common decency, in making appointments.

When the public delivers its verdict in the case of the "People *vs.* HAVEMEYER," it will undoubtedly decide that the appointment of a vendor of indecent literature as Superintendent of Police, was a wicked and inexcusable outrage. We have asked many friends of the Mayor what they had to say in extenuation of this act, and they are obliged to be dumb. One of them observed, in the choice language of the period, "The old man wants to run the machine himself, and so he put MATSELL in, because MATSELL would be a dummy." But surely, even upon this hypothesis, a *clean* dummy might have been found—not one smeared all over with the mud of the *Police Gazette.* Does the "old man" understand what a heinous offense the publication of obscene papers is? The Christian Association of young men, which lately met at Poughkeepsie, expressed in very proper resolutions their regret at the continued spread of indecent literature. What do they think of the publisher of much of that literature being placed over the police force of this City, and that by a man elected specially to carry out the principles of reform? If A. OAKEY HALL had done such a thing, what should we all have said? We must do HALL the justice to assume that he would never have been guilty of such an act. Does it make the outrage less monstrous that it was committed by a highly-respectable elderly gentleman, who has only his "Dutch firmness" to plead in extenuation of his guilt? We certainly should have denounced A. OAKEY HALL if he had gone to the cess-pools of literature to find a man for Superintendent of Police. Can we, in honor or justice, be silent because it was our own Reform candidate who inflicts this great, this irreparable, wrong upon the community?

It was hard enough for the tax-payers to put up with all kinds of ill-usage at the hands of the Tammany Democrats. But to elect men under the influence of a great popular uprising in favor of reform, and then to find them behaving worse than Tammany's Mayor—this, we admit, is almost enough to make any man despair. After all, Tammany made Capt. JOURDAN Superintendent of Police—and we always tried to support that officer, because he was very vigilant and faithful; and ultimately he died at the oar. He never shirked his duties. Mr. KELSO has had many hard words from us, but he was, in every respect, a better man that MATSELL. In fact, it would be impossible to find a *worse* man than MATSELL for his present post. The Mayor had no business to put CHARLICK and MATSELL over the police, simply because they were his bosom friends. It was his duty to have remembered that he was discharging a public trust, not dispensing private favors. We say it deliberately, although with much regret, that an act of more conspicuous bad faith, or a more wanton attack upon public decency, has never been seen in this City than in the appointment by Mr. HAVEMEYER of a purveyor of filthy literature as Superintendent of Police.

The "verdict" in this case will be forthcoming—of that Mr. HAVEMEYER may be very sure. He may think the whole thing will be forgotten, but he will find himself mistaken. It is part of our business to see that it is not forgotten. Mr. HAVEMEYER was pledged, solemnly pledged, to support the Reform cause. He has placed a disreputable person over the Police, has demoralized the Fire Department, and now seems to be bent on ruining the Department of Parks. And all this in a few months. What mischief a man may yet do who is thus insensible to reason and the claims of duty, it is impossible to conjecture. He can never insult his fellow-citizens more grossly than he has done by placing the publisher of the *Police Gazette* over the police force of this great City.

WAS THERE A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN PARTY?

When the Cincinnati Convention was called a year and a half ago the call was addressed to Republicans. A great pretense was made of holding a strictly Republican convention. The idea that any trading would be done with the Democrats was indignantly scouted. The movement was simply a phase of a family quarrel, and no outsiders were to be brought in or tolerated. The object of this pretense was very plain. The gentlemen engaged in the convention desired to eat their cake and keep it too. They meant to break up the Republican party if they could, and to succeed to all its possessions. If they failed, they meant to slip back again, put on a bold face, declare they had never acted otherwise than as Republicans, and renew their claim for their former share of the party valuables. This programme the shrewdest of them are now carrying out to the letter.

There was a time, however, when they thought they were going to win. Then they made no secret of their feeling toward the Republican Party or of their own intentions. They declared over and over again that the Republican Party was dead. They appealed to all who had formerly acted with it, and who had the slightest sympathy with the reforms professed by the Liberals, to come over to the new camp, since defeat and political death were already in the old one. If at that period of the campaign, say a year ago this month and next, any one had asked an active Liberal Republican what he thought of the old party, and whether there was a new one trying to succeed it, does any one doubt what the answer would have been?

But these premature hopes came to nothing. It is difficult now for any one to realize that they were ever entertained. It was very hard then to see on what they were based. They never had one particle of solid fact beneath them; and they led the men who were deluded by them on to the most miserable and overwhelming defeat. As we expected and predicted, since the defeat, the wiliest of the original Liberal Republicans are protesting roundly that they never meant to found a new party, and that they only engaged in an effort to reform the old party. They emphasize this assertion by a good deal of cheap denunciation of JOHN COCHRANE and ETHAN ALLEN and men of that stamp, who still cling to the old device. The Springfield organ of the bolters indulges in a good deal of this sort of talk. It recently read a very solemn lecture to those of its contemporaries which persist in regarding the Liberal Republicans as having been engaged in an attempt to form a new party out of portions of the two old ones. It protests that there never was any attempt to form "a new political organization;" nor was there any attempt to resuscitate the Democratic Party.

But all this is quibbling. There not only was an attempt to form a "new political organization," but such an organization was formed, and was complete in every essential feature. It had its local committees, its county conventions, its State conventions, and even its organs, mostly of the baser sort. Nominations were made in its name and from its members, combinations were formed, and all the machinery of a party was set up. To talk of all this not amounting to a new political organization is simple nonsense. It was that or nothing.

Equally absurd is the denial of the undertaking to resuscitate the Democratic Party. The Liberal movement had that for one of its main objects, and it was, during the actual campaign, measurably successful. Before the Cincinnati movement, the Democratic papers were full of discouragement and downheartedness. The only question they seriously discussed was, whether it was worth while to hold a national convention. They regarded the Liberal venture as a god-send. Their tone, from that time, changed. Whatever life the Democratic Party had was given it by the hopes raised by the Republican defection. That all engaged in the great swindle of that year came to grief together does not alter the facts as to motives. They never *meant* to fail.

In some respects it may seem idle to notice this renewal of old pretenses. But at any rate, they afford another proof of the essential hollowness of the Liberal Republican movement, and confirm the opinion formed concerning it by most sensible men. These generally expected that when the thing had collapsed its authors would assume an innocent air, and declare they had not been doing anything, and this expectation is not disappointed.

GERMAN EMIGRATION FROM RUSSIA.

A cable dispatch announces the departure for the United States of 450 German residents of Russia. The reason assigned is a desire to escape a liability to compulsory military service. The causes probably lie somewhat deeper than this, and the colony referred to will probably be found to be but one of a long series which will leave the dominions of the Czar in order to find in this country perfect freedom from bitter jealousies of race and religion, as well as from the troublesome demands of autocratic government. The Mennonites who had a deputation here the other day, are simply German colonists settled in Russia, and the causes which impel them to emigrate are felt with more or less force by at least half a million of industrious, frugal, and religious people.

The history of the German colonies in Russia is a very long but deeply interesting story. Without attempting even to summarise it, we may indicate some of its leading points. In the twelfth and thirteenth century, the Baltic provinces of Livonia and Esthonia were colonized by successive companies of German merchants, knights, and priests. The Slavonic aborigines were christianized, and brought under a kind of feudal subjection by the new-comers, who erected the provinces in which they had settled into a federative State, which ranked as a fief of the German Empire, and owned the spiritual supremacy of the Pope. The bishops, the burghers, and the knights of the little confederacy did a good deal of hard fighting among themselves, till by and by the Reformation, whose doctrines they acknowledged, changed the relations of the members of the commonwealth, and the pressure of foreign invasion compelled them to adopt a united policy. Livland, as the German Baltic provinces were collectively called, acknowledged successively the supremacy of Poland and of Sweden, but finally, in 1710, became, under Peter the Great, a portion of the Russian Empire.

Among the articles of the Peace of Nystadt, formed between Russia and Sweden, is to be found the charter of the liberties of the Baltic provinces. A solemn engagement was made, which Russia has been trying to evade ever since, "to acknowledge and respect in these provinces the ascendency of the Lutheran Church, of German law and language, and of the hereditary institutions of the land." Under the elevating influences of an evangelical religion, of a comparatively free Press, and of a thoroughly popular system of education, the Baltic provinces have grown and prospered. Their chief city, Riga, is the centre of the commerce of the Baltic; their university, Dorpat, supplies professors, doctors, and tutors to the half of Russia, while men of Baltic descent appear among the most eminent names in the higher departments of the public service of Russia. TODLEBEN, the defender of Sebastopol, came from the Baltic provinces; KAUFFMANN, the Military Governor of Turkestan, has a similar origin, and there have been PAHLENS, BRUNNOWS, KRUDNERS, BUDBERGS, and STOCKELBERGS as eminent in Russian annals as they were unmistakably German in origin and education.

The emigration from the Baltic provinces into Russia proper has been incessant, and the direct emigration from Germany has been incessant too. The Russian methods of agriculture are semi-barbarous, and the communistic system of farming the land has prevented their improvement. By way of inciting the natives to more intelligent effort in this direction, German agricultural colonies, with liberal privileges, have been established in various parts of Russia. It is stated on competent authority that "these colonies which mostly preserve the costumes, implements, and dialects of those parts of Germany from which the first settlers emigrated, contain several hundred thousand souls, and with them in wealth, order, and careful labor no body of Russian peasants can compare." The great majority of these colonists are Lutherans, some are Mennonites, a very few only are Roman Catholics, while the number of Germans who have proselytized to the Greek Church is absolutely insignificant.

There are, it will be seen, two distinct classes of German colonists in Russia—the descendants of those who were incorporated with the Russian Empire two centuries ago, and the actual settlers, or their children, who have migrated from Germany during the last generation or two. The growing impatience of both these classes under the influence of the policy of modern Russia has a somewhat similar origin. The great motto of NICHOLAS, "one God, one Czar, one language," has been used with irritating effect against the religion and the freedom of speech of both the Teutonic people on the Baltic and the German colonists throughout Russia. Since Fatherland became united and powerful, the German-speaking subjects and residents of Russia have borne with less meekness than heretofore the perpetual assaults of the adherents of the political gospel of Panslavism. How these have been resented in the Baltic provinces may be judged from the following passages from a pamphlet written by a professor of history at Dorpat, a pamphlet which cost him his chair: "We have always been faithful to the Emperor; we have never shrunk from the greatest sacrifices, even when they were required of us in support of a bad system; we are even willing to be Russified, if you can do it by legal means, and by convincing us of the superiority of your intellectual culture; but we protest against the method which you adopt. As long as you have nothing to offer but an agricultural system, which would turn our country into a wilderness, a church which sanctions the most abject Cæsaropapism, and as long as you have no other means of propagandism but brute force, we shall maintain our institutions and our autonomy to the very last. * * * The inhabitants of a country which for 700 years has lived under German influence cannot in a few years be transformed into Russians; you may cripple the strength of the aged tree, you may cut it down, but you cannot transplant it like a sapling, nor compel it to produce another kind of fruit by compulsory grafting." The Baltic Provinces are patiently suffering under persistent violations of their constitution. These people probably conclude that the time for redress may come ere long. The German colonists who are less firmly bound to the soil will seek their remedy in emigration, and the 450 persons who lately sailed for these shores are but the vanguard of a body of immigrants than whom no more desirable additions to our population ever quitted the Old World.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER'S EXPEDITION.

Since Queen ELIZABETH's soldiers of fortune ceased to carve out with their swords new realms for their royal mistress, there has been no more daring and romantic expedition than that from which Sir SAMUEL BAKER has recently returned in safety. The enterprise of BAKER Pasha was just such a one as would have delighted BLAKE or RALEIGH, and all the circumstances surrounding it strongly recall the epoch when men took their lives in their hands and went searching around the shores of the Gulf of Mexico for the fabled El Dorado. The discoveries of rich and well-watered regions in equatorial Africa took as strong a hold of the mind of the ruler of Egypt as the newly-found possessions of Spain did upon the English Queen and statesmen of the latter half of the sixteenth century. Some of these discoveries were due to the perseverance and bravery of Sir SAMUEL BAKER and his noble wife, and the Khédive thought himself fortunate in securing as the leader of a military expedition into the valley of the Upper Nile the adventurous Englishman who had been the first of his nation to gaze upon the Albert Nyanza Lake.

About the end of the year 1869 Sir SAMUEL BAKER set out at the head of 3,000 men for the purpose of bringing the country as far as the equator under vassalage to the Viceroy of Egypt. To appreciate the magnitude of this undertaking, it must be remembered that from the present geographical boundary of Egypt to the equatorial region of Africa comprehends a stretch of territory as extensive as from the Canadian border to the Rio Grande. The last detailed reports that came from Sir SAMUEL BAKER and his company were in 1871. At that time he had reached Gondokoro, and was proceeding to enforce one of the objects of his mission, the suppression of the slave trade. As the tribes residing in that neighborhood derived their livelihood chiefly from the trade in human beings, they resisted, with all the force at their command, the interference of the English Pasha. Sir SAMUEL succeeded, however, in capturing Gondokoro, changed its name to Ismailia, in honor of the Viceroy, weeded his force of sick and discontented, and pushed forward toward the head of the Nile.

After two years of almost complete silence, during which many reports of his death have been circulated, Sir SAMUEL BAKER is again at Khartoum. Between the date of his departure from this point, situated at the junction of the White and Blue Nile, and his return to it, Sir SAMUEL claims to have brought under the dominion of Egypt a stretch of country as long as that between Philadelphia and the southernmost point of Florida. He also declares that the slave trade is in course of suppression, that a route has been opened between equatorial Africa and Zanzibar, and that the River Zaraf has been proved to be navigable. Sir SAMUEL BAKER set out with 3,000 men. He returned to Khartoum with about 100. He found the tribes about the great lakes, who had received him well when he went among them as a defenseless traveler, exhibit the greatest opposition to his movements when he appeared as the armed representative of a conquering power. In 1872 he was closely hemmed in at Gondokoro by a besieging band of hostile natives, and it required the utmost heroism and perseverance to bring the remains of his band safely back to the point of departure. It is too early to speculate upon what may be the results of a partial opening up of Central Africa to the influences of trade and civilization. It is not very hard to conjecture what will be the treatment of future explorers after the African tribes have made the discovery that a traveler who comes among them in peaceful guise may be expected to return a few years later with a little army at his back.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

Whenever a season of drouth is imminent it always happens that somebody rushes into print with a harrowing picture of New-York going thirsty and unwashed, owing to a scant supply of water, and because of the latter contingency fears are entertained of an immediate and irresistible revival of the Democratic Party. These calamities generally prove to have no existence outside of diseased imaginations, as we go on Summer after Summer suffering no hardship, and but little inconvenience from scantiness of water. The fear of present trouble is due to want of knowledge of the facts concerning our means of water supply, and the same ignorance is likely to make us indifferent as to future contingencies. There is no question that our consumption of water has increased of late years with startling significance, until it has now reached the enormous figure of 100,000,000 gallons per day, or about 100 gallons to each inhabitant. These figures indicate a most reckless extravagance and waste in the use of water. When we combine the knowledge of the yearly increase in consumption with the fact that the utmost capacity of the Croton Aqueduct is but 130,000,000 gallons per day, it follows as a natural sequence that whatever may be the supply in the Croton Basin it must in a few years become inadequate, as the daily consumption of the City will be greater than the capacity of the aqueduct.

This fact has of late been tolerably well known, and superficial theorists have been prepared with remedies for the emergencies that must soon come upon the City. One of these has been water-meters, and the other the introduction of salt water. The first had in their favor the experience of Boston, where their use diminished the consumption nearly one-half, but it is urged against them that in a city like this, largely composed of tenements, they will lead to such a diminution of the water supply where it is most needed that our mortality will be greatly increased. Their general use would also require an army of inspectors, so that what would be gained in the increase of water revenues would be squandered in salaries. There would, therefore, be no public benefit derived in either way, and Commissioner VAN NORT acts wisely in attempting no general introduction of meters. The argument in favor of the salt-water scheme is only that it can be used to supply the Fire Department and street sprinklers, thus greatly diminishing the demand upon the Croton pipes. A little examination shows the scheme to be absurd. Last year the sprinklers used precisely 26,445,600 gallons of water, which is about 72,454 gallons per day, and hardly an appreciable amount in the total per diem consumption. The statistics as to the consumption of water in the extinguishment of fires are not exact, but the most extravagant estimates, based upon the capacity of the engines and the time they are actually engaged in throwing water, place the amount so low as to bring the consumption by both engines and sprinklers at less than 1,000,000 gallons per day. This is only the one-hundredth part of the water used, yet to fully supply it from the rivers encircling the City would require the introduction of extra pipes through all the streets of the City at an enormous expense. Obviously this expense should not be incurred, if it can be shown that the capacity of the Croton Basin is ample for all our wants.

Fortunately there is not the slightest doubt upon this point. The Croton Basin, or water-shed, comprises an area a small fraction less than 339 square miles, with a rain-fall, as ascertained by careful observations for many years, of about fifty inches per annum. One inch of rain on the square mile would give 17,378,742 gallons per annum, or 5,891 millions of gallons for the entire water-shed; fifty inches would give 294,550 millions of gallons, or an average of 807,000,000 gallons per day. Making allowance for the loss by evaporation, and there is still left an available supply of over 300,000,000 gallons per day. It is a perfectly well-known fact that the consumption of water in this City per inhabitant has now reached the highest possible figure, and the drain upon our water resources hereafter can only be in proportion with the increase of population. The capacity of the Croton Basin is, therefore, fully adequate to the requirements of 3,000,000 of people, even allowing them to be recklessly prodigal in the use of water, and is equal to all the possible needs of the City for more than a century to come, even admitting that within this period the lower portion of Westchester is annexed, and made dependent on the Croton Basin.

With these facts before us, it is clear that only a criminal neglect of our natural resources can produce a water famine, or cause a resort to such make-shifts as meters and salt-water pipes. The true policy is to increase the storage reservoirs in the Croton Basin until they are equal to its natural product, and thus save all the available supply. Last year Commissioner VAN NORT completed a new reservoir with a capacity of 3,000 millions of gallons, and he is now drawing on it at the rate 65,000,000 gallons per day. Without this reservoir there would now be an alarm, because the water is below the dam at the gate, but with it there is no occasion for panic.

There should then be a multiplication of these reservoirs, until the whole rain-fall is retained instead of being wasted in great part by running away over Croton Dam. To make this increased supply available there must, of course, be another aqueduct constructed very shortly. It will be imperatively needed within a few years, for, as we have shown, the daily consumption is now within 30,000,000 gallons of the capacity of the present aqueduct. Whatever other schemes may be entertained, there must be another aqueduct in any event. It is a requirement of the near future which must be met whatever its cost, but it will be found much cheaper in the end than a resort to the quackery of meters and salt water. It has long been the boast of New-York that it has an unstinted supply of pure water; with additional storage reservoirs and another aqueduct, that boast can be made by many generations yet unborn.

THE DECLINE OF PROTESTANTISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have read your article of to-day, on "The Decline of Protestantism," with great interest, and shall watch for your further remarks on the causes of the same.

These, it seems to me, are not far to seek. They are, it strikes me, the distrust and fear, on the part of Protestants generally, of their own fundamental principles. The basis of Protestantism, if it have any fundamental basis at all, is the right of private judgment, or the non-accountability of one man to another for his opinions or belief. If this be accepted, there can be no such thing as fixity or finality in Protestantism, and we must be prepared to admit, as of equal right and standing, whatever opinions or belief a man's honest investigation may lead him to. There can be no orthodox line drawn beyond which a man may not go, without being called an infidel. The continued advance of science alone must, of necessity, cause constant variation in men's views, and the reviled heterodoxy of to-day must become, in many cases, the common-place orthodoxy of to-morrow. This must either be admitted, or a line must be drawn somewhere, and then the rights of private judgment and free investigation are at an end. The struggle is perpetual between infallibility and individual rights and freedom. The Catholics deny this individual right, and consistently claim for their Church absolute infallibility and authority over all. Now, this is a claim that is clear and unmistakable, and, so far, is entitled to respect. Protestants, on the contrary, profess to claim neither infallibility nor authority, and yet, practically, they do claim both, and pour out the vials of their wrath on those who do not admit their claim. Each church denounces as a sin any want of belief in their peculiar creed, and all join in reviling the best and wisest of our scholars and investigators as infidels, or worse, if they step an inch beyond the line which the churches have laid down.

As a proof of this, see the proceedings of the Young Men's Christian Association, at Poughkeepsie, where obscene, pernicious, and dangerous literature, and the works of Emerson and Theodore Parker were all lumped together, as of equal vileness; evidently, with these men, every one is deserving of denunciation who passes beyond the line which they have laid down. Now, it makes no difference to me, if I am to be bridled and bitted, whether it be done by the Pope of Rome, or by a conclave of Protestant divines. If I am to stop at any line, and go no further, I would just as lief stop at the old line as at any new one; the Pope of Rome is no more obnoxious to me as an inquisitor, or mental jailer, than a Methodist parson, or an Episcopal bishop. In fact, if I have to make a choice, and must surrender to infallible authority, I would much prefer the old, time-honored, always-consistent Catholic Church, to the modern Protestant; because the Catholic does not say one thing and mean another, while the Protestant tells me I am free, and yet tries to hold me in chains.

Protestants, in short, especially Protestant ministers, are half-hearted and inconsistent. They have not the courage to act squarely up to the principles they profess. They claim great merit to themselves for cutting loose from the Pope, and yet denounce any one who cuts loose from them. Men of culture and thought are repelled and disgusted by such inconsistency and narrow-minded intolerance, and they either leave the church altogether, or merely give a passive acquiescence to its observances. The Catholics, on the contrary, are never afraid of asserting their position. They act consistently, and so far, to many minds, appear in a much better light.

Protestants, in short, must either go back—in fact if not in name—to Catholicism, or forward to whatever free and enlightened investigation leads to, even though it be to the total upsetting of all that is now held most dear and sacred. There is no half-way house. It is either absolute, infallible Church authority, with a hard and fast line, or it is free and unquestioned individual rights in matters of opinion.

F. H.

MATERIALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your editorial of July 17 on the "Decline of Protestantism" you omitted to treat on one phase of the subject which to many minds is of greater importance and much more alarming than the rapid spread of Papacy. I allude to the growing indifference on the part of the masses of the people to all religious worship, and the consequent spread of Materialism, especially in England and the United States.

It is safe to say that for every convert from Protestantism to Catholicism there has been 100 from both communions to a total disbelief in historical Christianity!

It has been ascertained of late that among the working men of England not more than two out of every 100 attend Christian worship. That the weight of the cultured and scientific mind of England, aside from the clergy, is opposed to the dogmas of the Church, if not to all revealed religion, is clearly evidenced in the works of such eminent scientists as Huxley, Tyndall, Darwin, Spencer, Mill, Buckle, Froude, and many others. That the Church has lost its hold on the public mind of America is painfully apparent to every observer. Society, and even the very Church itself, seem honeycombed with unbelief. The historical facts of Christianity, which few dissented from in the last century, are not only now denied, but openly ridiculed by all classes of people.

Society in Christendom seems now to be in much the same condition that it was in the last half century of the Roman Empire. Sacrifices and offerings to the gods by the learned of the laity were made simply in obedience to [illegible], rather than from any vital belief in their necessity or efficacy.

The real issue now is not between Romanism and Protestantism, but between Materialism and Romanism; and when the time comes for the lines to be drawn Mother Church will be astounded at the character and number of her opponents.

What is the remedy for this manifest tendency of the times?

H. B. B.

THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The correspondent who, under the cover of the name of Baptist, is evidently a Jesuit, or acts like one, in striving to injure the Protestant cause by misrepresenting one of its main pillars—the Episcopal Church—for every one who has read its thirty-nine articles knows it protests against the very doctrines he claims for that Church.

As to the three creeds, nearly all Protestant churches acknowledge them, and claim to belong to the "one Catholic and Apostolic Church," (not Roman or Anglican.)

The quotation from the catechism should be:

"What is the inward part or thing signified?"

"The body and blood of Christ, which are spiritually taken and received by the faithful in the Lord's Supper."

According to the statement of the Bishop of Salisbury, in THE TIMES, July 13, the Pusey or Ritualistic party, "forms only two and a half per cent. of the clergy" in England, and here they are still smaller; hence the injustice of charging their doctrines on the Episcopal Church.

TRUTH.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

THE "RENDERING" NUISANCE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am heartily glad that you have grappled with that monstrous abuse, the rendering nuisance, and I assure you that I do not exaggerate when I say that you will receive the thanks of thousands of our citizens, and will remain forever dear in their memories if you can but succeed in inducing our Health Commissioners to do their plain duty, and stop the shameful curse that they have so long permitted to rest upon a long-suffering community.

As the Health Commissioners can no longer escape responsibility for the outrages perpetrated by their permission, will you not, in the name of an outraged public, call upon Prof. Chandler and Dr. Stephen Smith for definite information as to the reasons why they allow some half dozen men to continue year after year to infringe upon the rights of more than half a million people? What are the influences brought to bear upon these gentlemen that can induce them to allow these breeding places of pestilence and death to exist in the heart of a large City? Dr. Stephen Smith knows full well that in such a "treeless furnace" as New-York, where children are obliged to swelter through the Summer heat, the foul odors from the fat-melting establishments but serve to intensify their discomfort, and render their struggles for life and health more desperate. How is it that this distinguished doctor, with due regard for the rights of his fellow-citizens, and with the natural desire of every honorable man to retain their respect, can take part in permitting the continuance of such an abominable nuisance? Who is it that can secure the aid of the Health Commissioners contrary to the public good?

WEST FORTY-FIFTH-STREET.

IRREGULAR MARRIAGES.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have just read your article in this morning's TIMES on "Irregular Marriages," and want to thank you for the noble sentiments it contains. I think you have struck at the root of the matter in our terribly disordered social life. I tremble for the future happiness of girls, when I think how lightly the marriage tie is regarded. Society is certainly degenerating. In the days of our grandparents, the good old days of yore, they evidently felt, when united, it was for life, and realizing the holiness and sacredness of the marriage vow, they did take each for better or for worse. There must have been mutual forbearance and patience exercised toward each other, with no thought of separation if they did not find perfection. Until girls, and young men too, are educated to estimate each other by their moral worth, not dollars and cents, and also to regard the sacredness of marriage in the light of a Divine institution, we cannot expect to see the reform so much desired and prayed for by lovers of truth and right.

There are many more editorials I would like to express thanks for. I feel your paper is a safe one for the youth of our land, and I bid you God-speed in the noble work on which you have entered, of fighting so courageously the sins and errors of the day.

Respectfully yours,
A WIFE AND MOTHER.

BROOKLYN, Friday, July 18, 1873.

ONE HUNDRED AND THREE DEFENDANTS.

A real estate suit is before the Superior Court at Indianapolis, Ind., which presents some knotty and intricate problems, both of law and genealogy. The *Journal* gives the following account of it: "It is the case of George Bruce *vs.* Margaret Baker and 102 others, descendants of Wm. Reagan, to quit the title in him to 160 acres of land lying north-east of the State Fair Grounds, and worth at least $400,000. Bruce claims the title to the land by virtue of the will of Wm. Reagan, who died in 1836. The brother and sister of Wm. Reagan, or their descendants, are among the defendants, and claim the title by virtue of the same will. The will itself is a very peculiar instrument. It gives one-half of the 160 acres to each of his daughters, his only children, for life and to their children afterward, if any survive them. But in the last clause of the will Mr. Reagan gives the same 160 acres of land to his wife for life, and to his right heirs, except said daughters, after her death. The brother and sister of the testator claim the fee simple in said land under the last clause of the will as the right line of heirship after the above exclusion of his daughters. One of the daughters was the wife of Jeremiah Johnson. She died, leaving one son, and he died a single man, and without will, about a year ago, leaving his great grandmother, the wife of William Reagan, the original testator, the nearest relative in the line whence the property came. Jeremiah Johnson also owned eighty acres of land that descended to the young man, and the relatives on the Johnson side, and Bruce, who holds a deed to the land from Mrs. Reagan, made since the young man's death, have some knotty and interesting questions as to heirship to present for discussion. There are very many other points set out in the complaint, which is quite voluminous as to heirship, but the above presents in a brief, compact form, the basis of the suit and its defense. Messrs. Baker, Hord, and Hendricks are attorneys for plaintiff; Ritter & Ritter, and Chapman & Hammond represent the Reagan defendants, and Harrison & Hines, A. G. & G. T. Porter, R. B. & J. S. Duncan, and a number of other attorneys, represent the interests of the other defendants. The Reagan branch of the case has been appealed to the Supreme Court, but other sections will float around our courts for some time to come."

GREAT WORK IN BOSTON HARBOR.

For many years efforts have been making to transform the southerly portion of the upper Boston Harbor into available land. The Harbor Commissioners, representing the State, the Boston and Albany Railroad, the Boston Wharf Company, and the City of Boston, were the parties interested, and the last thing necessary before beginning the actual work, was to secure the approval of the Governor and Council to the agreement entered upon by the other parties named. This approval was obtained on Tuesday. By the agreement now established, the Commonwealth binds itself, before the 1st of October, 1876, to fill with solid filling to grade sixteen of its flats at the junction of Fort Point and the main ship channels, and to build a sea-wall around the margin, except at such places as are to be reserved for the new docks. This tract comprises only about twenty-five acres. The Legislature of 1873 appropriated $400,000 for the purpose of beginning this work as soon as the co-operation of other parties in interest could be secured, and the money is now at the disposal of the Harbor Commissioners for that purpose. The Boston and Albany Railroad Company binds itself within the same period to fill the adjacent flats purchased of the Commonwealth, covering about fifty acres, and to build a sea-wall on the margin of the main channel. The railroad company reserves certain rights in laying its tracks in streets and avenues on the new territory. The Boston Wharf Company agrees, within eighteen months of the date of the indenture, to fill its flats adjoining those above specified, and covering about fifty acres, and to protect the filling by a sea-wall on the margin of Fort Point Channel. This will secure at once a large and much-needed addition to the territory required for business purposes; a large and most favorably situated addition to the deep-water anchorage ground to the upper harbor; and, as is claimed by the skillful engineers, will confine the ebb-tide to the main channel, thus introducing a new and powerful scouring force into the most exposed and most important portion of the harbor.

SPANISH DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT.

A Spanish buffo troupe ("Los Bufos Habaneros") is to give a representation at the Thirty-fourth-street Theatre, in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening. The results of the performance are intended to assist the widows and orphans of Cuban insurrectionists. Three pieces, entitled respectively, "La Suegra Futura," "La trompa de Eustaquio," and "Los Negros Catedraticos," are to be acted, and several songs are to be sung. Gen. M. Quesada is expected to be present.

SARATOGA.

CHANGE IN THE WEATHER—THE BOAT RACE—HORSE TALK—WHAT THE LADIES WEAR.

From Our Special Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Friday, July 18, 1873.

A change has come o'er the spirit of our dream and the weather. The bright, sunny, breezy days have left us for a while, and Jupiter Pluvius is master of the situation. We had some showers yesterday morning, followed by a dull day and a cold, damp atmosphere, which seemed to chill one to the bone. Toward evening the rain came down in earnest and kept up a heavy downpour all night. Warm woolen shawls and overcoats were out in full force, giving a decidedly unnatural look to the hotel piazzas. I heard a gentleman, who sat shivering in a heavy overcoat on the piazza of the Grand Union yesterday afternoon, say: "I got up this morning, put on a blotting-paper suit, and, by George, sir! I'd like to have frozen to death." The thermometer only stood at 62° at 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

There was great excitement over the college boat races. From morning till night the merits and chances of the different crews were discussed with a good deal of *empressement*; Yale, Harvard, and Amherst apparently being the most general favorites. Amherst had a large number of supporters, but Yale was, perhaps, the favorite boat; and when, in the evening, the telegram announcing the double victory of Yale arrived many of the gentlemen and nearly all the ladies had the satisfaction of being able to say "I told you so." Much surprise was expressed among the visitors that the Regatta Committee should not have accepted the very liberal offers made to them by the Saratoga people if they would arrange for the races to be rowed on the lake here. No finer water for boat-rowing could be found. The lake is nine miles in length, and about three miles wide, and the high, sloping banks would have enabled any number of spectators to have had a splendid view of the race from beginning to end. There would, too, have been no possible chance of mishaps in the way of fouls, &c. From what I hear, I judge that it is more than probable that the races will be rowed here next year. It will be a great thing for the visitors if it is, as it will furnish them an excitement while they are waiting for the race meeting. Speaking of the race meeting, a feeling seems to be gaining ground that it is not so improbable as many deem it that Monarchist will put in an appearance here, after all, to meet his old antagonist, Harry Bassett, in the race for the cup. Mr. Sanford is apparently non-committal on the subject. I am told that, in answer to an inquiry made to him at the Monmouth Park races, Mr. Sanford replied, "Ask me about anything but Monarchist." It is very currently rumored, too, in racing circles here, that Mr. Sanford is giving Monarchist full work. The question naturally arises, What for, if he is not going to run him in the cup? His arrival here, should he come, will settle the question. But be it as it may, Col. McDaniel is spoiling for a fight with somebody, and if he cannot have it with Monarchist he will be content with a brush with Tom Bowling and Count D'Orsay in the Travers Stakes, for which Springbok is certain to be first favorite. I saw Bassett the other day. He looks magnificently, and I hear that, in a trial yesterday morning, he made splendid time over one mile. The races begin next Thursday, and it is well they do, for the impatience of the visitors is increasing daily.

To-night the second masquerade comes off at the Congress Hall, and if rumors may be trusted an immense number of tickets have been sold, and we are to be treated to some rare and gorgeous costumes. Of all the scenes which the ingenuity of man has concocted for man's amusement, none is more racy or more enjoyable than a good *bal masque*; and in this nursery of flirts, millionaires, horses, hotel-keepers, and water-drinkers, with its gaiety, industrious idleness, and butterfly life, a *bal masque* is gone into with peculiar zest and eagerness. The majority of the ladies study long before what they shall wear, what style and era of costume best suits their figures and complexions. Having solved this knotty point, they endeavor as far as possible to enact their rôles, many of them succeeding to perfection. Not so the majority of the gentlemen. A fancy dress is a much greater change for them than for the ladies; they pay little attention to the suitability of their costume, and have an uneasy air and somewhat stiff gait for the first hour or so of wearing it. If they would only listen to Mrs. Seaver they would do better. But they won't; and such mistakes as a man with broom-stick legs wearing French hose, or a stout, red-faced young man personating Dante, are the consequence.

Talking of ladies' dresses, I am boldly going in for a great venture—

"Fools rush in where angels fear to tread."

As I certainly am not an angel, I suppose I may as well resignedly take a back seat at once, and reckon myself among the fools, for I am going to try to furnish the lady readers of THE NEW-YORK TIMES with some idea of how Saratoga dresses herself this season. It is an almost Herculean labor for a man who doesn't know the difference between a frill and a ruche; but I have followed the example of Punch's swell, who was so bored wherever he went about *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, that he exclaimed in his anguish:

"Aw'll study at some wagged school
The tale of that old Blackamaw!"

I put myself under the tuition of Mrs. Seaver, who is Mistress of the Robes at the Court of Saratoga, and here is the result of my studies. I must, however, state, and I can see this myself, that the dressing is not so gorgeously elaborate as it was last year, while, to my idea, it is in very much better taste.

The morning dresses principally worn are batiste suits or redingotes made of batiste, foulard or lawn over colored skirts. The plain Victoria lawn suits, looped up at the left side with a rich sash, are very pretty, and seem to be becoming to almost every one. The waists are made a la polonaise; the skirts are of medium length, and are finished at the bottom with a couple of ruffles and sometimes with a little insertion of needle-work and puffs. The neat style of this season must certainly be far more comfortable for warm weather than the dresses, loaded down with trimmings, which were the fashion last year. As to bonnets, they are seldom worn; for all the ladies dress their hair so high that I don't well see how they could get a bonnet on. In these days what we used to call back-hair should be called top-hair. When out driving, however, the ladies must have some kind of a head-piece and they generally wear a high hat, turned up at one side, and ornamented with a jaunty feather and a large buckle. I notice, too, a sort of pine-apple straw hat which is trimmed with flowers of the same material but colored to a brown. If the afternoon be cool, striped shawls of every shade and color seem to be the correct thing. One fashion strikes me as being both inelegant and uncomfortable. I allude to the long gloves some of the ladies wear. If they go on increasing the number of the buttons on their gloves at the present rate, I see no help for it but that some of them will have to lengthen their arms.

One thing is certain this year—the ladies' taste seems to run on stripes. On the piazzas in the morning you see stripes; on Broadway and on the drives in the afternoon, stripes again; and in the evening, in the ball-rooms, the irrepressible stripe again makes its appearance. At a ball at the Congress Hall the other evening, a lady wore a striped grenadine dress, the prevailing color of which was gray; but at wide spaces the dress was striped with scarlet satin stripes, Pompadour neck and elbow sleeves to match. So great is the mania for stripes among the ladies, that it is said of one of the fair guests of the Grand Hotel, that she ordered striped instead of broiled chicken for breakfast the other morning.

With regard to evening dresses, I almost fear that that department is beyond my limited comprehension and knowledge; but here is just one effort—the dress of the belle of the last ball. The front of the dress was made alternately of pink silk and white grenadine stripes. On the bottom of the dress were three large ruffles, piped on the top with silk rolls. The overskirt, which only hung on the back, was gracefully looped, while a beautiful pink sash hung across it. The waist was lined with pink silk, cut low in the neck and short in the arms, so that the neck and arms could be seen through the grenadine. Then, as a finishing touch, some pink roses and green leaves were scattered over the dress promiscuously, giving one the impression that they had been thrown at her and had been caught in the grenadine wherever they had struck. The whole toilet was no doubt, to the female eye, a marvel of art; to me it was fearfully and wonderfully made.

I had almost forgotten one feature in the ladies' dresses which, to my mind, is very pretty and tasty—the sort of Elizabethan ruffs which surround the throat. They are made of linen, Swiss or book-muslin, and illusion or net, thick or thin according to the texture of the fabric of the dress they are worn with. To a small-featured person they are wonderfully becoming, and, moreover, they harmonize capitally with the high Spanish tortoise-shell combs which are so much in vogue.

I noticed at the children's ball, at the Grand Hotel, on Wednesday evening, that the children, when in full evening dress, all wear white dresses, with colored overskirts or colored sashes.

THE CHILDREN'S EXCURSIONS.

A PICNIC TO-DAY—THE PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS—THE FUND.

To-day the fifth of THE TIMES excursions for the poor children of this City is to take place, when another large gathering of boys and girls will visit Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers, to enjoy a delightful holiday, far away from the close and unhealthy atmosphere of their tenement-houses. The children who will participate in the pleasures and recreations of to-day's picnic will come from the Eighth and Ninth Wards, and a part of the Fifth. As usual the demand for tickets has been an eager one, so that the number who will report at the barge is expected to be fully as large as on any previous occasion. The tickets have been carefully distributed among that class of children who otherwise would have no opportunity for enjoying a pleasant day in the fields and woods.

The Ninth Ward children will embark at 8 o'clock, at the foot of Christopher-street, North River, and as soon as they are all safely on board, the barge will be towed down to the wharf at the foot of Franklin-street, where the Fifth and Eighth Ward children will be received. On each of the wharves will be stationed a committee of gentlemen, to take care of the boys and girls until the barge arrives, and the embarkation will be conducted in the most careful manner.

Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police, will send a detail of men from his precinct to accompany the party, and afford whatever protection may be required. The Governor's Island Band has been engaged for the day, and the Punch and Judy Show will perform at the grove.

As soon as the entire party of children have been embarked, the barge will proceed up the Hudson River, and a breakfast of buttered rolls and mugs of fresh milk will be served out on the up trip. Luncheon in the shape of sandwiches and buns will be ready as soon as the barge arrives at the grove, where the boys and girls will be permitted to roam in the woods and play for some hours. On the homeward trip lemonade, cake, sandwiches and ice-cream will close the bill of fare for the day.

The following additional contributions to the Children's Fund are duly acknowledged:

From Annie, Hattie, and Laura, proceeds of a fair	$23 00
Frank, B. S. (Toledo)	10 00
The Bob	10 00
Jim, Harry, and George	5 00
C.	5 00
S. O. Avenue	5 00
Lewis	5 00
K.	5 00
Little Grovie's savings bank	4 00
W. P. C.	2 00
Savings of Nellie Strong	1 75
Savings of Jennie Strong	40
Savings of Willie Strong	35
Total	$76 50
Previously recorded	6,847 92
Grand total	$6,924 42

THE LOST CITY OF WASHINGTON.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A landsman who has crossed the Atlantic more times than are easily counted up may be allowed to dissent from your editorial of to-day, which the public will regard as a good word in behalf of Capt. Phillips. A less-deserving man, in his professional capacity, as clearly shown by the evidence, could scarcely be found. This opinion is based on my observation of what other commanders of steamships do under like conditions. In the Cunard line I have made at least thirty passages. I have repeatedly crossed when no observation could be had between Cape Clear and Halifax or Cape Race, owing to thick weather or fog, but in every instance, on approaching the land, recourse was had to the lead. In one instance the ship was navigated to her dock at Halifax by the Captain, with no guide whatever but the bottom of the sea, as evidenced by the lead.

I consider the loss of the City of Washington a remarkable instance of deliberate neglect, or utter recklessness. That the Captain, with his first, second, and third mates, should all be equally indifferent, shows what evil may result when the chief himself is careless. Either of these juniors had the power (unless interdicted) to use the lead during their watch, (or period of command.)

If this recklessness is to become a chronic liability of steam-ship navigators, with no worse penalty attached than twelve months' suspension of certificate, the public must turn their attention to the owners, and see if their duty in the matter has been performed. The Cunard Company have lately informed their patrons, by advertisement, that hereafter their ships shall take a certain course, so as to lessen the risk of collision—a contingency by no means improbable, owing to the vast increase of sea-going steam vessels. Whether with or without the approval or consent of their numerous captains does not appear, but the establishment of such a rule suffices to show that steam-ship companies may or do establish rules for the navigation of their vessels obligatory on all their commanders. It follows, therefore, that if such grievous mischances as the loss of the Atlantic and of the City of Washington might possibly have been averted by the use of the lead, it is the bounden duty of the companies owning lines of steam-ships on the Atlantic to establish and enforce rules for its use when approaching the land.

The merest tyro in such matters, after a solitary trip to Europe and back, knows that after ten days' sailing from the coast of Ireland land must be not far off; and yet the doomed ship was driven at her maximum speed in a continuous and dense fog, without any use whatever being made of the only precaution possible under such circumstances. If objection is made on the score of time lost while sounding, few will have the hardihood to set up such a defense of flagrant negligence. Better lose a few hours than sacrifice precious lives, to say nothing of property.

SCARBORENSIS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, July 17, 1873.

THE PULPIT AND CRIME.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your leading editorial of yesterday, "Our Christian Age and Country," speaking of the recent atrocious crimes and of the false sentiment of the community in regard to them, you make a statement about preachers and churches which surely needs qualification. You say: "The pulpit is silent." "The preachers are dumb; most of their churches are shut up." It is true that the ministers of very many of our churches do not habitually, in their discourses, deal directly with the crimes which so frequently disgrace our community. But this, I am confident, is not from indifference thereto. I recently heard one of the most efficient clergymen of this City, in a public address, deprecate the practice, on the part of some ministers, of finding their themes, too often, in the exciting records of the daily Press. When we assemble, with our children, to worship God on the Sabbath, we would not consider it desirable to hear much concerning the latest murder. And yet the painful fact which is uppermost in the public mind must and is often presented in our pulpits to illustrate and enforce the truth. As I notice in one of our most conservative pulpits on last Sabbath morning, Rev. Dr. Ormiston, speaking of the steps leading to awful crime, found occasion to illustrate his subject by the case of the miserable woman just arrested for murder. About the churches being shut up—some do shut up. There is a Presbyterian church which I attend when in town which is already in that condition. And if people were waiting at the doors for admission it would be a very unsuitable condition for a church to be in. But the circumstances are as follows: Probably not a dozen of the families who worship there are in town. Two very short blocks off is another Presbyterian Church, which is open, and will remain open all Summer; and the pulpit is to be supplied by three of the ablest preachers that Princeton can furnish. Next Summer our neighbor will close, and our church will be open with a similar arrangement. Very many of our churches will be open all Summer. The seats will probably be poorly filled, but will be free to all comers. And where a church is closed, I believe such an arrangement as I have described is not uncommon.

W. J. H.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 16, 1873.

GENERAL NOTES.

Connecticut's hay crop is not very light, and the quality is very good.

Western farmers are driving the entomologists frantic by reporting innumerable new kinds of bugs.

Mayor Medill, of Chicago, has declined the invitation to deliver the opening address at the Nebraska State Fair.

Hon. J. B. Grinnell, of Iowa, threatens to deliver an address on the life and character of the late Oakes Ames.

Rural Democratic papers are naming Hon. George M. Bebee, of Sullivan County, for their candidate for Secretary of State.

California boasts that severe and destructive storms of any kind are practically unknown on that side of the Rocky Mountains.

Mr. Samuel P. Bourne, who has been for nearly thirty years cashier of the Falmouth (Mass.) National Bank, has resigned on account of ill-health.

A woman in Richmond, Va., turned her mother, who is more than ninety years old, out of doors on Monday because she is old, useless, and expensive.

Illinois farmers are attempting to exterminate the Canada thistles, by cutting them off near the ground and placing salt on the stump to kill the root.

The Cincinnati *Times* says that the young lady who was recently carried over Niagara Falls had many friends in that city, where she formerly resided.

The natives of Cape Cod are to have a reunion at Provincetown next Tuesday, when the railroad opening will take place. There will be a dinner and a ball.

The Maryland Republican State Convention, to nominate candidates for Controller and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, is to be held in Frederick on Friday, Sept. 12.

A Rhode Island paper, describing a picnic, says: "After this a bountiful supply of tongue and other excellent game, including ice-cream, was duly disposed of."

Two apparently respectable ladies were arrested in Montreal, a few days since, while attempting to steal flower-plants from a cemetery. They placed them for concealment in an umbrella.

Iowa farmers complain of a scarcity of laborers. Three dollars a day will not bring them help enough to attend to their crops. And yet the cities are full of idlers.

A witness in an Oregon court, called to testify as to the character of a certain individual, declared him to be a pretty good man—as good as the average of "sheep men," at any rate.

Being unable to endure artificial light, from the condition of his eyes, ex-Gov. Randolph, of New-Jersey, has declined the position of President of the Morristown Reform Committee.

A theatrical manager, who has a nice little place in the country, has put up on his garden fence since the cherries ripened, a sign-board, reading "Free list absolutely suspended."

The report from the Maine hay crop is to the effect that the quantity will be a good average, and that the quality has never been surpassed in the knowledge of hay-makers in the State.

The Ohio Constitutional Convention threatens to adjourn in a few weeks to the 1st of January next, on the ground that the appropriation is insufficient to enable it to complete its work.

Mr. John McCrillis, of Goshen, N. H., celebrated his one hundredth birthday on the 15th inst. He held a public reception, and among the thousand who visited him were ninety-one of his descendants.

Some Illinois papers, which have been in the habit of publishing the railway time-tables gratuitously, have dropped them since the roads announced that there would be no more dead-heading on their part.

Hon. Henry S. Foote, formerly of Mississippi and other places, is to write his recollections of men and politics for the Washington *Chronicle*. His experience has been varied enough to make the account interesting.

The temperance convention of Newbern last month is represented to have done much good among the colored people of North Carolina. Many lodges of Good Templars have since been organized, and the work is still going on.

The corner-stone of the Pennsylvania Reform School, at Morganza, in the Chartiers Valley, about eighteen miles from Pittsburg, was laid on Tuesday, addresses being made by Gov. Hartranft, Senator Scott, Hon. T. J. Bigham, and Judge Kirkpatrick.

Essex County, Virginia, reports a ghost that throws stones and other articles at inconvenient times, and makes, under the very noses of the would-be investigators, foot-tracks which are of peculiar appearance, and of a width entirely disproportionate to the length.

The inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames has been filed in the probate office at Taunton, Mass., and is as follows: Real estate, $285,500; personal estate, $5,468,754 41; total, $5,754,254 41. This does not include his interest in the works at North Easton, Mass., which is contingent, and cannot now be ascertained.

The Pittsburg Young Men's Christian Association's library is open on Sunday, but a visitor, who called for one of Dickens' novels last Sunday, was informed that that end of the library was locked up, and that the association did not propose to permit books out on Sunday unless they were of a strictly religious character.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News & Courier* says that that city can point to scores of young men of gentle blood and excellent education who are making a comfortable livelihood by hard manual labor. "They could not find the sort of work they liked, and they took what they could get. Throughout the State the whites are working like good fellows. It is their only chance, and they know it."

At the dinner of the Alumni of Lafayette College the other day, Mr. John W. Hollenback, a member of the Board of Trustees, was called upon to speak, and appealed to ex-Gov. Pollock to respond for him. He complied, with the preliminary remark that as a lawyer he required pay for his services and would, therefore, charge Mr. Hollenback $1,000, and pay the same into the treasury of the college. The fee has since been paid.

There was a pleasant incident connected with the recent celebration of their golden wedding by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Thompson, of Marion, Mass. They formerly resided in Brooklyn, and many years ago Mr. Thompson noticed in the streets of that city a German lad who was evidently in want. He took the boy to his house, supplied his needs and gave him a home until a situation was found for him. The lad was worthy of the kindness shown, and rapidly made his way in the world, gaining an honorable name and a handsome fortune. A citizen of Louisiana, but now in Europe, he remembered the friends of his dark days, and from him came the richest gift that marked the golden wedding.

OUTRAGE IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 18.—A band of disguised men visited the house of Daniel Galbreath, a farmer, of McCracken County, Ky., a few nights ago, and demanded admittance. On being refused, they set fire to the house and forced Galbreath and his brother out. The outlaws then fired upon them, severely wounding L. M. Galbreath, the brother. The fire was returned by Daniel, who, it is thought, killed one of the party. The assailants then retired. No cause is assigned for the attack.

HOSTILE INDIANS SURRENDERING.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The recent attacks of Lieut. Babcock on the Tonto Apaches has produced a good effect. Two hundred savages have surrendered at the reservation. Chief Chelten Pau says he wants peace. Gen. Crook made him sergeant of the force of Indian scouts at Verde.

Three companies of troops, under the command of Major Brown, are pursuing bands of Apache Indians going toward San Pedro.

ICE IN ULSTER.

The Poughkeepsie *Telegraph* says that there is a pass in the Catskill Mountains, between Shandakin Centre and Westkill, Ulster County, where snow and ice can be found at all seasons of the year. A road runs some five miles up a deep hollow, bounded on the two sides by high mountains, with a clear, ice-cold stream of water running down its centre. Stretching across the head of this hollow is another mountain somewhat higher than the others, that makes one think the passageway had suddenly terminated in a sort of cul de sac, but upon arriving at its base the road turns directly to the right and enters a narrow pass hardly fifty feet in width. On each side the mountains tower upward a thousand feet from the roadway, not perpendicular, but so steep that when the trees have shed their foliage the top can be seen by a person standing at the foot. There is snow and ice during the hottest days of Summer a few feet from the roadway. There are large masses of solid ice in some caves not farther than five feet from the road. Strange as it may seem, the growth of vegetation is very rank, the lichens especially covering the rocks profusely, though animals are very scarce, it being too cold for their comfort.

THE GORDON CASE.

PROCEEDINGS AT FORT GARRY ON TUESDAY—STATEMENTS OF THE DEFENDANTS.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—The telegraph lines on Red River communicating with Fort Garry have been interrupted by storms for the past two days. The following special dispatch, during that time, has been received by the Minneapolis *Tribune*:

FORT GARRY, July 17.—The Court thus far has taken no notice of the application by the Attorney General for an attachment against Mr. Taylor, United States Consul, for contempt of court. The evidence for the prosecution was all submitted on Tuesday, and the Attorney General rested his case. Counsel for the prisoners, Mr. McKenzie, claimed the right to introduce evidence for the defense, and argued the point at length. The Attorney General opposed the application in a vainglorious speech, wherein he denounced the Press over the line, and accused the newspapers of maligning him. Mr. McKenzie desired to put Mayor Brackett on the stand, to prove the authority under which the prisoners were acting when Gordon was arrested. The Court ruled such testimony inadmissible, but consented to hear any statements the accused might desire to submit in their behalf. This was objected to by the Attorney General, but the Court decided to hear the statements. They were then read.

Mr. Merriam, in his statement, after giving residence and occupation, says that in January or February last Mr. Fletcher and himself met W. J. McCauley, of this place, and entered into a contract to deliver pine logs to him at Crookston, where the Pembina Branch Railroad crossed Red Lake River. He left Minneapolis June 20, joined Fletcher at Oak Lake and went to Grand Forks, where he met McCauley, who asked him to come to Fort Garry. We arrived here on June 28, but did not make any settlement until July 3. We told McCauley we were anxious to return home. Mr. McCauley engaged a team; about 8 P. M. we started for Scratching River, where we arrived next morning, and met Mr. Powers, Attorney-General Clark, the person calling himself Gordon Gordon, and others. Fletcher had some conversation with Clark. I heard Clark tell Fletcher that he wanted him to return to Winnipeg, as he wanted to take his deposition, for he would be an important witness, and his testimony would make the corner-stone of the evidence. Fletcher said he did not wish to be delayed. Clark said we could return on the following day, and we started for Winnipeg, arriving at 6 P. M. On arrival we went to Clark's office. Clark applied for our names in full. He then left, and Mr. Powers came in and told us we were under arrest and demanded everything about our persons; told us he had a general warrant for the arrest of parties, including us. Showed a United States warrant. We asked to see the Consul, but were refused the privilege. We gave up the money, notes, and drafts in our possession, amounting to $26,000. We were refused a receipt for the property. Had to give up our watches and all papers. Have had nothing whatever to do with the taking of a person calling himself Gordon directly or indirectly.

Mr. Fletcher, in his statement, corroborated the story, as told by Mr. Merriam, and denied that he was accessory to the arrest of Gordon. He believed Lochren and McNair's legal opinion that all the proceedings were correct; took no action that should criminate him; was simply asked his advice about getting a team and the whereabouts of Gordon; had abundant opportunity to leave before if he had wished, but did not know he had done anything in violation of law.

CAPT. HAYS' STATEMENT.

He said he had been requested by Mayor Brackett to get a man to go to Fort Garry to arrest Gordon wherever he could find him; believed Brackett my official superior; he gave me letters to Kettson, Burbank, Bentley, and the Consuls, together with a letter of instructions, and $200 for expenses; Roberts told me I must be careful in arresting Gordon, as he would go wild, and would shoot me if he got a chance. Roberts said he had sent a man to Toronto with one of the papers which he gave me, but that Gordon had drawn a revolver and got away. The paper addressed to the Consul contained a legal opinion which I was to give to Mr. Taylor in case Gordon should be taken from me. Mr. Roberts told me to get an officer and arrest Gordon at Fort Garry, if necessary, so that he should not give me the slip. Every one seemed to think I had legal authority to take him. I never was promised any reward for the arrest, or knew of any being offered. Had no understanding about compensation. Took orders from Mayor Brackett as a matter of duty. Requested Keegan to go with me, making no agreement for compensation. Arrived here July 2. Went in search of Fletcher, Bentley, and Burbank. Showed letters and the legal opinion of Lochren. Ascertained Gordon was at McKay's; procured a team to go there. When I first took Gordon I told him that I had papers for his arrest, and he was my prisoner. He tried to break from me, and called for assistance. A man came at us with a chair. Keegan drew his revolver and told him to stand back. I drew no revolver at any time, except when firing at a mark with Benson. Keegan did not have a rifle at the time of the arrest. Showed Gordon the papers and told him one was a copy of a bond at New-York. I feared a rescue and had no time to explain. I never told him I arrested him in the Queen's name. I only used the necessary violence in making the arrest. Fletcher was not present and did not give any orders. I was not under his direction at any time. I supposed it was all right or I need not have allowed myself to be arrested. Gordon wanted me to go from the Province after our arrest, and offered me fifty sovereigns if I would go. This was after Mr. Bradley, the Customs officer, had left. He wanted me to get money which had been stolen from him. I said to him I would go to Fort Garry with him, thinking my papers would hold him.

These statements closed the examination. The arguments may follow to-morrow, when Hon. E. M. Wilson will probably be heard, showing the common law right of a bondsman to surrender his principal. Great excitement prevails in regard to the motion of the Attorney General for an attachment against United States Consul Taylor, for alleged contempt of court, although the Consul appeared at the session. The judge has not intimated his decision on the motion to attach. It is generally understood that the Attorney General intends the whole thing for buncombe, but he explicitly stated he had requested the Canadian Government to apply to the Washington authorities for Taylor's removal.

It seems evident that Clark blundered in his insult to the consul on Saturday.

The day when the card was published—the 12th of July—was celebrated by Orangemen in a grove five miles west of Fort Garry. Gordon was on the stand, decorated with an Orange badge, and Cornish, one of his lawyers, made a violent speech, denouncing not only the prisoners, but all Americans. He openly proclaimed that Consul Tayler would be arrested on Monday morning.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 18.—The *Tribune* of to-morrow will publish the following, dated Fort Garry, 18th:

"The arguments in the Gordon case occupied the day. Wilson was not permitted to appear, greatly to the disappointment of all fair-minded men. Authorities as to the common law of the rights of a bondsman over his principal were read by Mr. McKenzie, counsel for the defense. Attorney General Clark and Mr. Cornish appeared for the prosecution, the Messrs. McKenzie, Royal, and Doble for the prisoners. Decision reserved till Tuesday. Mr. Brackett has permission to see the prisoners to-morrow.

MINING SHARES.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—The mining share market, this week, has been panicky; Raymond and Ely, 61½; Savage, 63½; Ophir, 20½; Belcher, 82½; Hale & Norcross, 31; Chollar Potosi, 40½; Gould & Curry, 10; Crown Point, 94.

A CURIOUS SHOOTING CASE.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—In the examination of Mrs. Lincoln, at Dedham, yesterday, charged with shooting and wounding her husband, William B. Lincoln, the latter testified that she did not do it, but that the shots were fired by some unknown person from behind the fence near where himself and wife stood. The evidence on the other side developed suspicious circumstances implicating the woman, and the Court held her for trial in $1,500 bail.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

THE CONTEST TO-DAY—POOL-SELLING AT JOHNSON'S.

To-day's contest at Monmouth Park excited much interest last evening at the pool-rooms up-town. There will be four races according to the card: The steeple-chase handicap, for all ages, about three miles, over a fair hunting course; purse, $700; $600 to first, $75 to second, and $25 to third horse. The August Stakes for two-year olds; value, $500, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, the winner of the Thespian Stakes to carry five pounds extra, second to receive $100, and the third horse $50 out of the stakes; one mile. Robbins Stakes, value $1,000, added to a sweepstakes of $50 each, play or pay, for colts and fillies, foals of 1870; the second to receive $200, and the third $100 out of the stakes; two miles. The Consolation handicap for beaten horses, a purse of $400; all ages (winners excluded). The Robbins stakes commanded most attention, and in it McGrath's stable were the favorites. The price obtained at Johnson's on this race were as follows:

ROBBINS STAKES.

McGrath	$175	$130	$120	$100
Cottrill	130	95	75	65
Doswell	80	65	70	60
Withers, Morris, Brasse } Field.	31	22	26	25
Total	$416	$312	$291	$240

The August Stakes, for two-year olds, did not find much favor with the bidders, and brought the following averages:

AUGUST STAKES.

Belmont	$150	$125
Lorillard, Ayers, Lewis } Field.	45	30
Total	$195	$155

After many vain attempts to awaken an interest in the Consolation Handicap, bids were made at the following rates:

CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Golitza	$80	$50
John Boulger	60	25
Coffee's Colt	40	24
Galway	40	25
Warlike, Tabitha, Bay Filly } Field.	48	37
Total	268	161

At Chamberlin's pool-rooms the Robbins Stakes were in the ascendant also. It was believed that McGrath's horse, Tom Bowling, would run, and he evidently was the favorite. These were the prices obtained:

ROBBINS STAKES.

McGrath	$55	$30	$45
Doswell	35	21	27
Cottrill	32	26	28
The Field	11	8	11
Total	$133	$85	$111

AUGUST STAKES.

Belmont	$30	$35
Lorillard, Ayers, Lewis & Co. }	15	16
Total	$45	$51

There were many rumors afloat concerning the steeple chase and the one-mile match between Aerolite and Survivor, but neither of them occasioned much betting, as they were considered uncertain events. Indeed, at Johnson's, it was announced that Victor, the only entry against George West in the steeple chase, would not run. This was contradicted by some one in the crowd. Still it drew all attention off that contest.

THE POOLS AT LONG BRANCH.

LONG BRANCH, July 18.—Notwithstanding a driving rain-storm, a multitude gathered at the West End Hotel billiard hall this evening, to buy pools on to-morrow's races. The third race, for the Robbins Stakes, creates the most interest, Tom Bowling being the favorite in the pools. The following are the averages for the different races:

FIRST RACE.—Steeple-chase Handicap. George West and Victor are entered. No pools were sold on this race.

SECOND RACE—AUGUST STAKES.

Belmont's stable	$75	$100
Lorillard's stable	20	20
Lewis & Co.'s stable	10	10
Coffee's stable	9	10

THIRD RACE—ROBBINS STAKES.

McGrath's stable	$65	$105	$100
Doswell's stable	40	95	70
Cottrill's Stewart	63	65	60
Withers' stable	13	20	15
Morris' stable	10	10	10

FOURTH RACE—CONSOLATION HANDICAP.

Gorlitza	$20	$16
Mart Jordon	25	35
Coffee's Lightning colt	25	30
Galway	25	50
Warlike	28	15
Tabitha	21	15
Beacon's filly	12	7

FIFTH RACE.

Extra match; purse, $1,000; mile dash. This race is between Chamberlin's Survivor and J. C. Hare's Aerolite, and no pools were sold on it.

ACCIDENTS.

AN INFANT KILLED BY A RAILWAY TRAIN—EXPLOSION.

WASHINGTON, July 18.—Yesterday evening, as one of the cars of the Columbia Railway Company, filled with passengers, was crossing First-street, the driver noticed an engine close upon him. Possibly thinking he was too far advanced to halt, he whipped the horse and started at full speed across the track, and in front of the coming engine. There was a general scream of horror among the passengers as the engine advanced, and Mrs. Larkin A. Beall, in her alarm, jumped from the car with her child, sixteen months old, in her arms, and fell to the ground. The car safely cleared the coming engine. The fall threw Mrs. Beall's child forward, and in a moment, while she lay stunned, the engine passed over the infant, mutilating it beyond recognition. The engineer in charge of the locomotive was arrested. He blames the driver of the street-car, who should not have attempted to cross the track.

The Army Pay-master General's Bureau, having purchased several fire extinguishers, commenced experiments this morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, to familiarize the watchmen of the building with their use. A small fire was built in the street, when two watchmen, each with an extinguisher strapped to his back, went forth to suppress the flames. One of them, Frank Armstrong, after manipulating the machine to generate the gas, neglected to open the vent attached to the hose, and, as a consequence, the machine, constructed of copper, exploded, widely opening from top to bottom against the back of the watchman, violently jarring his body and breaking a shoulder blade. This is the extent of the injury as far as the surgeons could at present discover. The wounded man was conveyed to his home.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 18.—Dr. Albert A. Morrison, a prominent citizen of Windsor, while trying to drive his cows from the track in Windsor this afternoon, to save them from an approaching train, was himself struck by the engine, thrown against a pile of railroad ties and instantly killed. He was about fifty years old.

KINGSTON, N. Y., July 18.—While hoisting a large stone at the new mill of the New-York and Rosendale Cement Works, at Rosendale, this forenoon, the derrick gave way, and in its fall struck William Murphy, killing him instantly. Mr. Hanley, the foreman of the works, had his leg broken.

ROBBERY OF BROOKLYN RECORDS.

Several of the records of the Brooklyn Tax Collector's Office were missed yesterday, and, after a diligent search, Collector Burrows came to the conclusion that the volumes had been deliberately removed. The loss might be the means of considerable trouble and confusion, and it is supposed that the records were abstracted for sinister purposes by some persons who frequent the corridors of the hall. The lost records contain, chiefly, lists of unpaid assessments for local improvements.

CHOLERA MORBUS, Summer Complaint, Colic, Diarrhœa, and all affections of the bowels, incident to either children or adults, are cured at once by Dr. Jayne's Carminative Balsam.—*Exchange.*

The difference between the Elmwood and Warwick collars is in the width. They are both made of superior stock, with all the edges folded. The Warwick is peculiarly adapted to low cut shirts.—*Advertisement.*

No inconvenience is felt in wearing the new remedy, which retains rupture in comfort till cured. Sold by the Elastic Truss Company, No. 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

A Standard American Cologne.

BURNETT'S is unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.—*Advertisement.*

Deposit in the Trades Savings Bank, No. 275 West Twenty-third-street. Seven per cent. interest allowed.—*Advertisement.*

PILES.—Itching Piles—Use ROSSMAN'S CURE. It never fails. Sold in New-York by John F. Henry. Sent by mail for 50 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Housekeepers and heads of families can find the Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce at their grocers.—*Advertisement.*

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is sold only in bottles, at 25c., 50c., $1, and $2. Great saving to buy the large sizes.

KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER is not sold by the ounce or pound. Any one pretending to sell KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER in bulk, by the ounce or pound, is a fraud, and such stores should be avoided.

The genuine KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER as put up in bottles, when used thoroughly, according to directions, will exterminate all bed-bugs, cockroaches, ants, moths, fleas, lice on animals, and every variety of insect life. To insure you get the genuine, see that there is a facsimile signature of L. KNOWLES and C. N. CRITTENTON on the label of each bottle. Sold by druggists and grocers.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION of THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

It will contain a full digest of Political, General, and Local News up to the latest moment; a review of the Money and Produce Markets; all the Telegraphic News contained in THE DAILY TIMES of this date; and such selections from the editorials and correspondence of THE TIMES as may have interest for Americans residing abroad, and for European subscribers.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of THE TIMES will be found on file in the offices of all the leading bankers in Europe.

B. F. STEVENS, No. 7 Henrietta-street, Covent Garden, London, is agent for THE TIMES in Great Britain. He will receive subscriptions and advertisements, and supply copies of the papers to Americans temporarily in London.

"War to the Knife!"—We have declared war against counterfeiters, and we mean to fight it out. When diseases of the kidneys or of the procreative organs prostrate you, take HELMBOLD'S BUCHU. The genuine HELMBOLD'S BUCHU may be known by the private proprietary stamp of H. T. Helmbold on each bottle, and it is fully warranted for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Sold by druggists everywhere.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the World are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

R. R. R.

ASIATIC CHOLERA,
DYSENTERY,
CHOLERA MORBUS,
CURED AND PREVENTED
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Looseness, diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels are stopped in fifteen or twenty minutes by taking Radway's Ready Relief. No congestion or inflammation, no weakness or lassitude will follow the use of the R. R. Relief.

ACHES AND PAINS.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains, and weakness in the back, spine, or kidneys, pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn, and pains of all kinds, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effects a permanent cure. Sold by druggists.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Lyon's Insect Powder is a Sure Exterminator of fleas, moths, plant lice, bird vermin, and all baleful insects.

MARRIED.

HOLME—PEEK.—On Wednesday, 16th inst., at the Warburton-avenue Baptist Church, Yonkers, by Rev. Walter W. Hammond, of Jersey City Heights, JAMES B. HOLME and LUCY, daughter of Peter F. Peek, Esq., all of Yonkers, N. Y.

HORTON—BROWN.—On Wednesday, June 25, 1873, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, Rector of Christ Church, South Brooklyn, WILLIAM JAMES HORTON, of West Somers, to AMY, eldest daughter of Benj. F. Brown, of Croton Falls, N. Y. No cards.

☞ Philadelphia and Boston papers please copy.

SMITH—DUNN.—On the 5th inst., in Christ Church, Cheltenham, England, by Rev. Mr. Watson, ROBERT HOBART SMITH, of New-York, to DINAH WATSON, youngest daughter of the late Josias Dunn, Esq., of Airfield, County Dublin, Ireland.

TAYLOR—BRADBURY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Wednesday, July 16, by Rev. Mr. Bradford, assisted by Rev. Aaron Perkins, MRS. A. E. BRADBURY, of Montclair, to Rev. E. R. L. TAYLOR, of Brooklyn.

DIED.

BELL.—In Morristown, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, CHARLES J. BELL, aged 27 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2 P. M., at the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

BELL.—At Mott Haven, N. Y., July 17, THADDEUS BELL, aged 64.

Funeral services at St. Paul's Reformed Church, 146th-st. and 3d-av., Sunday, 20th, at 1:30 P. M.

BUTLER.—On Thursday, July 17, 1873, WILLIAM LAWRENCE, infant child of Dr. Geo. H. and Henrietta L. Butler.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, 19th inst., at 10 A. M., at No. 161 East 56th-st.

CUSHING.—On Tuesday evening, July 15, JAMES CUSHING, JR., aged 41 years.

Friends and relations of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 19th inst., from the "Church of the Divine Paternity," (Dr. Chapin's,) corner of 45th-st. and 5th-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

FOOTE.—On Friday, July 18, ORRIN FOOTE, aged 74 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 169 Union-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 20th inst., at 4 P. M.

☞ Delaware County, New-York, papers please copy.

HARTT.—At his residence, on Long Island, July 17, after a protracted illness, Capt. S. S. HARTT, aged 57, for twenty-five years connected with the Norwich line of steamers.

HOLBROOK.—July 18, WILLIAM C., son of William C. and Anna C. Holbrook, aged 5 months and 6 days.

Funeral services at Brattleboro, Vt.

LAKE.—At Brunswick, near Troy, on Wednesday, July 10, SAMUEL B. LAKE, son of the late Hotchkiss and Elizabeth Lake.

Friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 51 Morton-st., on Sunday, 20th inst., at 1 P. M.

MORRILL.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., Wednesday, July 16, 1873, MARY JOSEPHINE, infant daughter of Charles H. and the late Emma L. Morrill, aged 4 months.

☞ Maine papers please copy.

NELSON.—At New-Rochelle, N. Y., on Monday, July 14, PHILIP, infant son of F. Tracy and Cora H. Nelson.

Services will be held from the residence of his grandparents, New-Rochelle, on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves the New-York and New-Haven Depot, 42d-st., at 12 o'clock M., returning to the City at 2:24 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Cornwall, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, 16th inst., EMELINE, widow of Joseph Ogden, in the 75th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, R. W. Merrill, No. 164 Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Saturday, 19th, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

PRATT.—On Thursday, July 17, 1873, NELSON W. PRATT, son of Anna and the late Nehemiah Pratt, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers, Rev. George N. and Sandford E. Pratt, are invited to attend the funeral services, at the Bedford-street M. E. Church, on Sunday afternoon, July 20, at 4:30 o'clock.

PIERSON.—On Thursday morning, July 17, at Newark, N. J., SAMUEL PIERSON, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 85 Clinton-av., Newark, N. J., on Monday, the 21st inst., at 2:30 o'clock.

RENDALL.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., ARTEMAS RENDALL, in his 30th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

ROSENFELD.—At Berlin, June 11, ED. LAZARUS ROSENFELD.

Whereas, It has pleased Him who holds in His hands the destinies of men to remove from earth our honored classmate, E. L. ROSENFELD,

Resolved, That by his death we, the members of the Class of 1872, have lost a comrade whose attainments gave great promise of a brilliant and useful future, and a friend who was endeared to all by many ties.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathies to the members of the afflicted family.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that they be published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, and in the college paper, and be placed in the records of the class.

H. D. WOOD,
J. B. REES,
Committee.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE, July 5, 1873.

RUSH.—On Wednesday, July 16, 1873, Right Rev. CHRISTOPHER RUSH, late Bishop of the A. M. E. Zion Connection, in the 92th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Zion Church, corner West 10th and Bleecker sts., on Sunday, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

SANFORD.—At Warwick, N.Y., Saturday, July 12, 1873, MARY, daughter of Mahlon and Margaret Cooper, and wife of L. Haight Sanford, aged 22 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

SIMONS.—On Thursday, July 17, at 12:15 A. M., MINNIE M., only child of John F. and Carrie M. Simons, aged 13 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of Wm. P. Mulford, Esq., North Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

TUGNOT.—On Wednesday, July 16, after a lingering illness, GEORGE TUGNOT, of this City, in the 57th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 323 2d-av., on Saturday, July 19, at 9 o'clock A. M. The remains will be interred in the family vault at Cold Spring. Train leaves Hudson River Depot, 42d-st., at 10:45 A. M.

☞ Cold Spring, N.Y., and Sutham, Kent County, England, papers please copy.

WALCOTT.—On Wednesday, July 16, suddenly, AUGUSTUS S. WALCOTT, aged 32 years.

Funeral from Grace Church, Providence, R. I., Saturday morning, July 19, at 11 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

☞ Memphis (Tenn.) papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, July 19, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 7:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11 A. M, and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11 A. M.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR AUGUST, 1873.
CONTENTS:

THE LITTLE LABORERS OF NEW-YORK CITY.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Little Tobacco Strippers.—Envelope Makers.—Gold-Leaf Workers.—The Little Burnishers.—Making Paper Collars.—Making Paper Boxes.—Twine-Makers.—The Night School.—Sewing-Machine Operators.—Training Servants.—The News-boy's First Lesson.—Work of the Children's Aid Society.

THE TELEGRAPH.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—A Terminal Station.—One-Quarter of Switch-Board, Western Union Office, New-York City.—Operating-Room of the Western Union Company, New-York.—A Picture Produced by Caselli's Instrument.—Lesage's Telegraph.—The Voltaic Pile.—The Daniell Battery.—Replenishing the Battery.—A Cell, or Pair, in Grove's Battery.—The Callaud Battery.—A Battery of Twelve Elements.—View of the Battery of the Western Union Telegraph Office in New-York.—The Deflection of the Needle.—Direct Action of a Magnet on a Current.—The Spirals.—The Electro-Magnet.—The Bobbins.—The Alarum.—The Dial Telegraph.—The Principle of the Morse Key.—Diagram of the Circuit.—Principle of the Repeater.—Diagram of the Table of a Terminal Station.—The Repeater.—Direction of the Deflection.—Galvanometer Needle.—Partial Earth.—Dead Earth.—Resistance Coils.—Wheatstone's Rheostat.—Message Prepared for Automatic Telegraph.—Autograph Transmitted by Caselli's Apparatus.—Principle of the Double Transmitter.—Laying of a Short Cable across the Straits of Dover.—The Mirror Galvanometer.—A Registered Cable Message.—The House Printing Machine.—Lighting Gas by the Electric Spark.—The Electric Probe and Forceps.

ON THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS. By ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

THE CHILDREN'S CHURCH. From the German of Paul Gerok.

With an Illustration.

MME. DE SEVIGNE AND HER CONTEMPORARIES.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Marquise de Sévigné, at the age of Twenty-five.—Marquise de Sévigné; a later Portrait.

A SIMPLETON.—A STORY OF THE DAY. By CHARLES READE.

HAWAII-NEI. By CHARLES NORDHOFF.—(*First Paper.*)

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Map of the Hawaiian Archipelago.—Cocoa-nut Grove, and Residence of the late King Kamehameha V., at Waikiki, Honolulu.—Diamond Head and Waikiki.—The Palace, Honolulu.—Court-house, Honolulu.—Honolulu, General View.—Government Buildings, Honolulu.—Mrs. Lucy G. Thurston.—Dr. Judd.—Rev. Dr. T. M. Coan.—Bethel Church.—Kawaiahao Church; first Native Church in Honolulu.—Dr. Damon.—Queen's Hospital, Honolulu.—Royal School, Honolulu.—Hawaiian Style of Dress.—Hawaiian Hotel, Honolulu.—Hilo.—The Volcano House.—Hawaiian Temple, from a Russian Engraving, about 1790.—Kamehameha I.—Queen of Kamehameha I.—Emma, Queen of Kamehameha IV.—Col. David Kalakaua, a Hawaiian Chief.—Lunalilo, the new King.—Crater of Kilauea.—View of the Crater of South Lake in a State of Eruption, from the Crest of the North Lake.—Surf Bathing.—Hawaiian Warriors.

JOHN BLYTHE'S NAMESAKE.

TEN YEARS AMONG THE ROWING MEN. By WILLIAM BLAIKIE.

DOLLY'S DAY OF RECKONING.

SIGNERS OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE. By BENSON J. LOSSING.—(*Second Paper.*)

IMPROVISATIONS.—VIII. By BAYARD TAYLOR.

THE REPUBLICAN MOVEMENT IN EUROPE. By EMILIO CASTELAR.—(*Eighth Paper.*)

A VOYAGE TO THE FORTUNATE ISLES.—THE FABLE OF A HOUSEHOLD. By Mrs. S. M. B. PIATT.

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THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

There were no public sales of real estate held at the Exchange Sales-room yesterday, Friday, July 18, and the house and lot situate on the south side of Jefferson-street, 283.4 feet west of Stuyvesant-avenue, Brooklyn, was withdrawn from sale by order of A. Wagstaff, Esq., referee.

The second auction sale of real estate belonging to the estate of John Palmer, deceased, comprising the mansion and grounds known as the "Given Homestead," situate at William's Bridge, Westchester County, N. Y., was held by Jere. Johnson, Jr., on the premises on Thursday last, and it was attended with an amount of success that must be very gratifying to all the parties concerned. Over 800 people attended the sale, and from the spirited way in which they bid for the property, it is certain that a very large portion of them went to the sale for the purpose of buying, and not merely for the purpose of partaking of the free lunch that was provided, or for the free ride, or for the purpose of listening to the excellent music that was discoursed at intervals by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band. The sale was continued until seventy-two acres had been sold to bona-fide buyers for an average of $660 per acre, and the mansion and 5 38-100 acres was sold for $10,100, or a total of $66,147 45. The above prices show a falling off, as compared with the prices obtained at the first sale of the same estate, which was held by the same auctioneer on the 1st of July last, when in the midst of a heavy rain-storm fifty-three acres were sold for $38,000. The land sold on Thursday last was not of so good a quality, a large portion of it being meadow-land, which fact sufficiently accounts for the difference in the prices obtained. The success of these sales shows conclusively that the movement in Westchester County real estate that has been so long expected has at last begun. The particulars of the sale are annexed. The report in detail of the sale of lots situate at Pelham Park, Westchester County, will also be found below.

PRIVATE SALES.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine-street, reports having sold the four-story English-basement house and lot, 17 by 55 by 100, known as No. 212 West Forty-third-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, to Mrs. C. Worden, of Washington, D. C., for $14,500.

Page & Crawford report the following sales: The south-west corner of Fifth-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, 30 by 110, with improvements, at $50,000. Three-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 329 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, at $15,000. Two lots, south-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth-street and First-avenue, with frame house on rear, 50 by 100, at $20,000. One brown-stone three-story and basement, No. 59 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, at $12,500.

For to-day the following auction sale is proposed to be held at the Exchange Sales-room.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., the five-story and basement brown-stone store and lot, 24.10 by 100 by 25 by 100, known as No. 83 Murray-street, near Greenwich-street. The premises are leasehold, from Trinity Church, for forty-one years from May 19, 1874, with covenant for renewal for twenty-one years more at an annual ground rent of $1,000 per year.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, July 18, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported at the department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Fifty-second-street, north side, 125 feet east of Second-avenue, one brown-stone tenement, five stories, 25 by 69; Mrs. O'Neil, owner.

Delancey-street, north side, 32 feet east of Orchard-street, two brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 27 by 62; F. Herlein, owner.

Orchard-street, north-east corner of Delancey-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 32.6 by 75; F. Herlein, owner.

Spring-street, No. 5, one brick and brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 74; F. Herlein, owner.

West Forty-ninth-street, No. 449, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 50; S. Kerner, owner.

Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, Eleventh-avenue and North River, one brick freight depot and office, two stories, 75 by 40; New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, owners.

East Twenty-sixth-street, rear, No. 213, one brick work-shop, two and a half stories, 25 by 22; Meir & Hagan, owners.

Fiftieth-street, north side, 23.4 feet east of Lexington-avenue, three brick and brown-stone stores and tenements, each five stories, one 12.9 by 60, two 24 by 60; Henry Burchell, owner.

Twenty-ninth-street, north side, 200 feet west of Second-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 60; A. J. Burchell, owner.

East Tenth-street, rear, No. 388, one brick work-shop, 46.25 by 23; Peter Adler, owner.

Sixth-avenue, east side, Nos. 384 and 386, 100 feet north of Twenty-third-street, one brick and stone hotel, (cost $70,000,) six stories, 37 by 87; Dr. Edward Delafield, owner.

West Forty-seventh-street, south side, 450 feet west of Tenth-avenue, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; J. Wick, owner.

Third-avenue, west side, 75 feet north of Seventy-second-street, one brown-stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 65; Nicholas S. Garaty, owner.

Fifty-third-street, south side, 65 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 35 by 25; C. Loughran, owner.

Fifty-third-street, south side, 249.6 feet east of First-avenue, three brick stores and tenements, five stories, 25 by 60; Dennis Loonie, owner.

West Twentieth-street, north side, 169 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick stable, two stories, 22 by 80; R. L. Cutting, owner.

Sixth-street, No. 641, north side, 83 feet west of Avenue C, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 75; J. Coutz, owner.

Baxter-street, No. 121, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 54; H. W. Schroeder, owner.

Eighty-second-street, south side, 248 feet east of Avenue A, one brick second-class tenement, two stories, 25 by 21; J. Knobloch, owner.

Twenty-second-street, north side, 78 feet east of Ninth-avenue, one brown stone first-class dwelling, four stories, 22 by 44; James Condie, owner.

Eleventh-avenue, north-east corner of Thirty-fourth-street, one second-class brick store, one story, 49.5 by 100; Wm. L. Shardlow, owner.

UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

Buildings reported as unsafe for the week ending July 18, 1873:

South side Thirty-eighth-street, 75 feet east of Tenth avenue, unsafe front; F. S. Maynard, owner.

No. 129 Mulberry-street, unsafe chimney in cellar; Jno. C. Offerman, owner.

No. 320 East Twenty-ninth-street, unsafe front wall; Esther Lichtenstein, owner.

No. 532 West Twenty-ninth-street, unsafe front wall; Wm. Rankin, owner.

No. 379 Cherry-street, unsafe generally; Mr. Halsey, owner.

No. 65 Mulberry-street, rear, unsafe rear foundation; Jas. D. Pickens, owner.

No. 83 Mulberry-street, rear, unsafe foundation; Edward O'Reilly, owner.

Nos. 147 and 149 Eighth-street, unsafe cornice and balustrade; A. T. Stewart, owner.

No. 13 Crosby-street, unsafe chimneys; John Burke, owner.

No. 15 Crosby-street, unsafe chimneys; John Burke, owner.

No. 17 Crosby-street, unsafe chimneys; John Burke, owner.

SUBURBAN AUCTIONS.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

PELHAM PARK, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By J. R. Foley.

3 lots on Main-av.; J. Brown	$701
1 lot on Main-av.; I. Requa	195
2 lots on Main-av.; V. Snyder	212
2 lots on Main-av.; J. Kelly	400
2 lots on Tone-av.; Mrs. McCauley	600
2 lots on Tone-av.; Mrs. McCusker	420
2 lots on Tone-av.; M. Dwyer	400
2 lots on Tone-av., with homestead; T. Tone	3,150
1 lot on Tone-av.; J. Harley	215
2 lots on Tone-av.; V. Snyder	390
2 lots on Tone-av.; J. Kelly	380
2 lots on Tone-av.; T. Tone	420
5 lots on Main-av.; H. W. Genet	1,500
4 lots on Railroad-av.; H. W. Genet	1,280
3 lots on Railroad-av.; H. W. Genet	1,020
1 lot on Railroad-av.; H. Lunny	340
8 lots on Railroad-av. (low land;) H. Schwartz	200
2 lots on Railroad-av. (low land;) D. Fitzpatrick	220
4 lots on Railroad-av.; I. Levi	860
1 lot on Railroad-av.; W. W. Beckenbaugh	190
1 lot on Railroad-av.; J. Kelly	190
1 lot on Railroad-av.; Thomas Owens	260
2 lots on Railroad-av.; G. Burchill	430
2 lots on Railroad-av.; H. Hornstein	600
1 lot on Railroad-av.; M. Dwyer	215
1 lot on Railroad-av.; M. Dwyer	245
1 lot on Railroad-av.; M. Hard	200
1 lot on Railroad-av.; V. Snyder	290
1 lot on Railroad-av.; J. Monaghan	260
1 lot on Railroad-av.; J. Monaghan	215
1 lot on Railroad-av.; S. W. Anderson	200
2 lots on Railroad-av.; M. Hughes	390
2 lots on Railroad-av.; J. Brown	400
1 lot on Railroad-av.; J. Brown	310
3 lots, Seaview-av.; V. Snyder	450
3 lots, Seaview-av.; C. O'Shaughnessy	510
4 lots, Seaview-av.; G. H. Young	660
1 lot, corner of Seaview and Central avs.; Benjamin Page	240
4 lots, corner of St. Agnes and Central avs.; J. K. McCaffrey	960
1 lot St. Agnes-av.; T. McGaughran	200
2 lots St. Agnes-av.; C. O'Shaughnessy	360
4 lots, St. Agnes-av.; S. W. Anderson	680
1 lot, corner Central and Seaview avs.; T. Lutz	205
1 lot, Seaview-av.; W. Jones	135
2 lots, Main-av.; T. Brown	340
2 lots, Main-av.; V. Snyder	310
2 lots, Main-av.; V. Snyder	340
1 lot, Main-av.; V. Snyder	195
4 lots, Main-av.; G. W. Thompson	440
4 lots, Main-av.; G. W. Thompson	480
10 lots, Lorillard-av.; McCaffrey & Byrne	2,000
4 lots, St. Mary's-av.; Thomas Tone	1,100
4 lots, St. Mary's-av.; H. Kinney	1,075
1 lot, St. Mary's-av.; J. Hunter	295
2 lots, St. Mary's-av.; J. Brown	570
3 lots, St. Mary's-av.; N. Crawford	870
5 lots, St. Mary's-av.; J. Kelly	1,475
5 lots, St. Mary's-av.; V. Snyder	1,400
2 lots, St. Mary's-av.; G. Burchill	575
3 lots, Westchester-av.; Thomas Tone	750
3 lots, Westchester-av.; James Young	780
1 lot, Westchester-av.; Wm. Knox	245
7 lots, Westchester-av.; J. Mahoney	1,759
8 lots, Westchester-av.; A. Moore	1,880
2 lots, Ferris-av.; C. Schlater	309
8 lots, Ferris-av., (low land;) J. Gardner	304
8 lots, Ferris-av., (low land;) H. Quigley	200
2 lots, St. Agnes-av.; Mr. Selchow	180
2 lots, St. Agnes-av.; Mr. Selchow	220
17 lots, St. Agnes-av.; J. McCabe	1,275
7 lots, St. Agnes-av.; V. Snyder	1,550
5 lots, St. Agnes-av.; A. Moore	1,525
5 lots, St. Agnes-av.; H. Quigley	1,575
5 lots, St. Agnes-av.; T. Sperry	1,500
5 lots, St. Agnes-av.; M. Martin	1,537
5 lots, St. Agnes-av.; P. Meyer	1,850
8 lots, Gill Point, (low land;) S. W. Anderson	190

THURSDAY, JULY 17.

WILLIAM'S BRIDGE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr.

1 plot on the Drive, opposite Grove-st., containing 1.05 acres; W. Leitch	$918
5 plots on the Drive, adjoining, containing 7.23 acres; Geo. C. Sterling	5,784
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining, containing 1.35 acres; Daniel Cash	945
4 plots on the Drive, adjoining, each 50x200; Chas. Hepson	920
5 plots on the Drive, rear of above, each 50x200; A. Antice	750
2 plots on the Drive, 222 ft. from Park-way, containing 2.46 acres; C. W. Ellis	1,131
3 plots on the Drive, adjoining, containing 3.63 acres; W. C. Brown	1,579
5 plots on the Drive, adjoining, containing 7.47 acres; G. C. Sterling	3,915
2 plots, corner the Drive and Meadow-lane, containing 3.84 acres; D. Pearsall	1,785
3 plots, corner the Drive and Meadow-lane, containing 5.17 acres; R. Harding	2,670
3 plots on the Drive, adjoining, containing 7.02 acres; D. Pearsall	3,634
4 plots on highway, 200 ft. from the Drive, containing 8.99 acres; G. C. Sterling	11,687
2 plots on highway, adjoining, containing 4.72 acres; S. Mehrbach	6,608
2 plots on highway, adjoining, containing 3.73 acres; D. Pearsall	4,755
1 plot, corner railroad and highway, containing 0.71 acres; D. Pearsall	1,065
Homestead and 5.38 acres; Geo. McKittrick	10,100
1 plot on Highway, 160 ft. from Drive, containing 1.40 acres; Sterling	2,204
1 plot on the Drive, rear of above, containing 1.28 acres; G. McKittrick	1,190
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining above, containing 1.37 acres; R. Edwards	1,187
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining above, containing 1.37 acres; C. Harding	1,303
1 plot on the Drive, adjoining above, containing 0.37 acres; J. Patterson	680
3 plots on Grove-st., rear of above, containing 1.57 acres; S. L. Coale	1,146

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, July 16.

Elizabeth-st., No. 132, e. s., 114 ft. n. of Broome-st., 24.11x98	$10,000
3d-st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x77.5	14,550
22d-st., s. s., 230 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x98.9	16,000
27th-st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 8th-av., 12.6x98.9	5,300
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.5	7,100
98th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 2d-av., 25x100.9	1,325
124th-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of 2d-av., 20x100.11	17,750
128th-st., n. s., 42.8 ft. w. of 2d-av., 19x74.11	8,500
134th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	3,000
Avenue C, e. s., 24 ft. n. of 5th-st., 24x93	23,500
8th-av., e. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 20x90	14,000
11th-av., e. s., 100.11 ft. s. of 99th-st., 50.6x100	10,500

LEASES.

East Broadway, No. 311, 10 years; 3 years, per year, $1,000; 7 years, per year	$1,200
Fulton-st., s. w. corner Water-st., store in United States Hotel, 5 years, per year	4,000
Greenwich-st., No. 205, 5 years, per year	3,500
10th-av., No. 796, 3 years, per year	1,200

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS three-story frame dwelling in Putnam-av., Brooklyn. House has all modern improvements, and is unencumbered. Would exchange for a small country-seat within one hour of New-York. Address BARTON, Box No. 110 Times Office.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

DELIGHTFUL SUBURBAN HOME ON EASY Terms; 10 per cent. cash, 30 per cent. by installments; 60 per cent. on long time mortgage.—In consequence of reverses, a handsome cottage house and grounds, only forty minutes from Liberty-st., by frequent express-trains till midnight; comfortable travel, (Summer and Winter,) at about stage fares; worth $13,500; WILL BE SACRIFICED FOR MUCH LESS; grounds laid out in garden, lawn, fruit and shade trees, berries, &c.; house has every convenience; paved streets, and depot close by; can have stable, tools, carpets, and part furniture. Apply at the West Elizabeth Depot, (New-Jersey Central Railroad,) or to the owner, Box No. 184, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A BARGAIN.—On the Harlem Railroad, one mile from depot, a fine country-seat, consisting of six acres of land, all kinds of fruit in abundance, shade-trees, fine well of water, trout-brook, a large dwelling and carriage-house, a tenement-house and barn; also a store and dwelling and stable; fine place for business; one of the most healthy locations in the country; churches, schools, post-office, &c., convenient; cars pass six times a day; price, $6,000. Apply at No. 99 Murray-st., New-York.

KATONAH.—FOR SALE OPPOSITE JAY HOMEstead, within two miles of station, one of the most beautiful, as well as healthy, regions in the State, a gentleman's residence, with forty-six acres; a fine stone house, containing fifteen rooms, with all the conveniences of a city house; fine carriage-house, stable, cottage, grapery, &c. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT PIERMONT, WITHIN TEN MINutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of 22 1-5 acres; fine house, stable, ice-house; with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new Grand Boulevard runs directly through to place; will be sold at a bargain; seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or to J. R. MALLORY, Nyack.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A FURNISHED house in complete order at Black Point, near Seabright, N. J.; thirteen rooms, corner lot, 200x400, more land if desired, stable and carriage-house, fine drives, ocean and river views, boating, fishing, &c.; immediate possession; neighborhood first-class and salubrious; also, a number of desirable villa plots, with or without water frontage. Apply to W. L. TYSON, on the premises, or to FRANK S. WINCHESTER, No. 93 Nassau-st., (Bennett Building,) New-York.

FOR SALE—A PLEASANT COUNTRY-SEAT IN THE suburbs of Hartford, Conn. The estate consists of a large stone house, with seventeen acres of land. For photographic views and detailed description of the property, apply to S. J. BESTOR, Esq., No. 240 Main-st., Hartford, or to Mr. PHILLIPS ABBOTT, at the law office of Messrs. Fuller & Blake, No. 16 Murray-st., New-York City, Room No. 6.

FOR SALE AT PLEASANTVILLE, WESTchester County, thirty miles from the City, by Harlem Railroad, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased; it contains about five acres, and is handsomely situated on the main street, and has all kinds of fruit in abundance; buildings are in complete repair. Inquire of E. FROST, No. 318 Dean-st., Brooklyn, or on the premises; terms easy.

FOR SALE AT EAST HAMPTON, LONG Island—Two cottages, containing each nine rooms, newly built, situated within three minutes of beach, and commanding views of the ocean from three sides; price moderate; terms easy. Apply to Rev. S. L. MERSHON, Middlebush, N. J., or East Hampton, Long Island, or DAN TALMAGE'S SONS, No. 110 Water-st., New-York.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE FOR SALE—NEARLY an acre with water front, on Narragansett Bay, at Bristol, R. I.; house completely furnished; gas, bath, range, water, every improvement; fine view; boating and fishing; immediate possession. Apply to

HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

A VERY ATTRACTIVE HOME AT A VERY low price; one hour from New-York; eight minutes from depot; thirty daily trains; family mansion, thirteen rooms, conveniently arranged; three acres of land; fine shaded lawn, plenty of fruit, good stables, location unsurpassed; possession immediately. Address Box No. 57 Rahway, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

AT MADISON, N. J.—ONLY SEVENTY MINUTES away; thirty-three acres; admirably situated for building site or plots; fine forest shade; unexceptionable neighborhood; great bargain; terms very easy.

J. D. CONDICT, No. 149 Broadway.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF THE FINEST GRAIN and grass farm in Passaic Valley, on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, containing 116 acres, within thirty miles of this City. For description, terms, and trains inquire of JACQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st., or ELSTON MARSH.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THE THIRD
GRAND SALE OF BUILDING LOTS
ON THE
Tillinghast Property, on Clinton Heights,
BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
NEW-JERSEY AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Will take place
On TUESDAY, July 22, at 1 o'clock,
ON THE PREMISES.

This property is handsomely situated on elevations adjoining the City of Newark, affording magnificent views overlooking

THE ENTIRE CITY, NEWARK BAY, AND HUDSON COUNTY,

and fronts on Clinton and Hawthorne avs., Clinton-place, Runyan and the cross streets, immediately adjoining the city line and the terminus of the CHADWICK-AVENUE AND CLINTON-AVENUE HORSE-CAR RAILROAD. The lots to be offered at this sale are located on the summit and west of the improvements, including some

VERY FINE VILLA SITES,

situated on Clinton-place, on which there are some of the finest improvements in the vicinity of Newark. THE TITLE IS PERFECT—a full COVENANT WARRANTEE DEED being given, free from any and all incumbrances. The sale will be POSITIVE and WITHOUT RESERVE. Omnibuses will be in readiness at the Newark and New-York Railroad station on Broad-street, to carry passengers to the ground on the arrival of the 12 M. train from New-York. For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to W. H. KNAUSS & T. C. SMITH, No. 741 Broad-st., Newark, and to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT IRVINGTON, ON the Hudson—a new double frame house containing nine rooms each, with basement; well and cistern water; three minutes from cars and steam-boat; forty trains daily to and from City; rent, $350 each house, or four floors, $175 each per annum.

Inquire of WM. WALKER, Irvington.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
South-Eastern Railway Co.
(CONSOLIDATED)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.
30 Year 7 Per Cent., With Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 Per Cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the Consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

The earnings for the months of May and June were $120,000 each, sufficient to operate the road and pay the interest on all outstanding bonds.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "that this will become one of the best paying lines leading out of St. Louis," congratulating the stockholders on the honorable and able management of the property," expressing the belief "that the security offered by the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds to the amount of $21,000 per mile is good, and recommending them without hesitation as an investment to capitalists, both at home and abroad.

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished upon application by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

A
SOUND INVESTMENT SECURITY.
7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.
AN EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE.

Total Length of Line	420 miles
Completed	335 miles
In Operation	309 miles
Under Construction	85 miles

These BONDS have UNUSUAL STRENGTH, being secured by a FIRST and ONLY MORTGAGE on an extension of 217 miles, and are a liability of the entire corporation representing 420 miles.

NET EARNINGS of the Road LARGELY EXCEED ALL INTEREST.

Receipts for 1872..........$1,359,690

A gain of $395,000 over 1871 on same number of miles.

Receipts for June, 1873..........$136,178 44

An examination of the route will show conclusively that the road penetrates a country of great productive capabilities, has a local business far more than self-supporting, and that it is A TRUNK LINE.

Diverging at Champaign, the road has two Western terminal points, Peoria and Keokuk, from which through its own connections, already in a forward state of construction, it will reach St. Paul, in Minnesota, and Grand Island, in Nebraska, the latter route following the borders of Missouri and Iowa, and passing through the rich South Platte Valley. The amount of through business from these sources, and from intersecting lines, will be of great magnitude.

From Indianapolis the Road has close connections with all the great diverging routes leading to the Atlantic coast, and also with Roads leading to the Ohio River and points South.

We offer the bonds at 90 and interest in currency, and, with our knowledge of the management and business of the Road, can recommend them UNQUALIFIEDLY as being

SAFE FOR ALL INVESTMENT PURPOSES.

TURNER BROTHERS
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall-street.
COMMERCIAL CREDITS

issued for use in Europe, China and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also, Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.
CONVERTIBLE BONDS
DUE 1902.

For sale at par and accrued interest. Apply to

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer,
No. 119 Liberty-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000.
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for

Assessment Fund stock of the County of New-York..........$500,000

For full information see *City Record.*

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Controller's Office, July 17, 1873.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, July 14, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 2 o'clock on THURSDAY, 24th inst., for the purchase of the whole or any part of the following Brooklyn City Seven per Cent. Certificates and Bonds:

$375,000 Certificates of the deficiences of 1872, payable Jan. 5, 1874.

$400,000 Bonds payable three years from date.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000
TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S
7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.
Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity, and have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds, BEING THE ONLY 7 PER CENT. GOLD BOND issued by this or any of the old completed Trunk Lines.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic in a few weeks,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

We now offer these bonds for sale AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

CITY OF ROCHESTER
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ACT OF LEGISLATURE PASSED APRIL 27, 1872, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO SUPPLY THE CITY OF ROCHESTER WITH PURE AND WHOLESOME WATER," THE SAID CITY IS AUTHORIZED TO BORROW AN AMOUNT NOT EXCEEDING THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, AND TO ISSUE BONDS THEREFOR, AND PLEDGE THE CREDIT OF THE CITY FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE SAME WITH INTEREST.

A. C. Wilder, Mayor, City of Rochester.
Roswell Hart, President, Board Water Commissioners.

We offer the above bonds for Sale at PAR and interest from July 1, and unqualifiedly recommend them as a FIRST-CLASS investment. They have THIRTY YEARS to run, with interest payable January and July, at the office of the Transfer Agency, the Union Trust Company of New-York, and are issued in COUPON or REGISTERED FORM.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.
Bankers, No. 18 Broad-st.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE AND CONFIDENTLY RECOMMEND

LAKE ONTARIO SHORE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ST. LOUIS AND SOUTH-EASTERN CONSOLIDATED Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE FIRST MORTGAGE Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA, AND SANTA FE LAND-GRANT Seven per cent. Gold Bonds.

Desirable WESTERN COUNTY BONDS, yielding Ten per cent. Interest.

TOWN Seven per cent. BONDS, State of New-York.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY
NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND
7 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds,
DUE 1892. COUPON AND REGISTERED.

The BOND is safe and profitable.

The ROAD is successful and increases daily in prosperity.

FOR SALE BY
JACOB R. SHIPHERD & CO., Bankers,
No. 24 Pine-st.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WE PAY FOR GOLD AT OUR COUNTER THE PRICE "BID" AT THE GOLD EXCHANGE, AND SELL IT AT THE PRICE AT WHICH IT IS "OFFERED," IN SUMS TO SUIT.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
☞ NOW COMPLETED AND FULLY EQUIPPED.
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90 and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
BROOKLYN, July 11, 1873.

Proposals, sealed and properly indorsed, will be received at this office until 2 o'clock, WEDNESDAY, 23d inst., for the following Seven per Cent. City Bonds:

For public parks, $100,000, due in 1918.

For New-York Bridge, $295,000, due in 1923, 1924, and 1925.

The price offered in addition to accrued interest must be stated. All bids considered not for the interest of the city will be rejected.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

PROPOSALS FOR $500,000 ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until WEDNESDAY, July 30, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the whole or any part of the sum of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS OF ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK OF THE COUNTY OF NEW YORK, authorized by chapter 565, section 7, laws of 1865.

By order of

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

For particulars see the *City Record.*

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 3, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL PERsons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in New-York City.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

FINANCIAL.

WOOD & DAVIS
Bankers,
AND
DEALERS IN RAILROAD BONDS.

Keep on hand a variety of choice Bonds to supply investors; execute orders for Government Securities, Gold, and Railroad Stocks; pay interest on deposits according to the nature of the account.

No. 31 Pine-st.

C. D. WOOD. SAM'L D. DAVIS.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE
CLINTON FIRE INS. CO.,
NO. 156 BROADWAY.

A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. has been declared, payable on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

New-York, July 3, 1873.

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

STUYVESANT
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 122 BOWERY
and
No. 200 BROADWAY.

CASH CAPITAL..........$200,000 00
SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1873..........171,475 76

New-York, July 10, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of

SEVEN PER CENT.,

payable on demand at the office, No. 122 Bowery.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

The Board of Managers of this Company has declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock, now represented by outstanding certificates.

This dividend, TOGETHER WITH THE INTEREST due shareholders upon their PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after FRIDAY, 1st of August next.

The transfer-books will close this evening and remain closed until the morning of MONDAY, Aug. 4.

By order of the Board.

JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE
MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS'
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST.,
New-York, July 9, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 152 BROADWAY.
New-York, July 9, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF

FIVE PER CENT.

has this day been declared, payable on demand.

JAMES TERRANCE, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, JULY 17, 1873.

CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........240,000

FORTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST.,
New-York, July 8, 1873.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after the 11th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
TRADESMAN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
New-York, July 8, 1873.

A Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD.

Holders of the Mortgage Bonds of this Railroad are requested to call at the office of GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., before Aug. 1, to arrange for a lease of the Railroad to protect their interests.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared, payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on demand.

CHAS. BAMBURG, Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 South 4th-st.
PHILADELPHIA, June 25, 1873.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS of this Company will be closed on June 30, and reopened on Monday, July 14.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on and after the 23d of July next to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 30th inst., all payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed; blank orders for dividends can be obtained at this office.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

FIREMAN'S TRUST INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN.
July 14, 1873.

Offices { No. 201 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
No. 60 Wall-st., New-York.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

O. D. MILDEBERGER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the Union Trust Company of New-York on and after Aug. 1, prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 23d inst., and remain closed until Monday, Aug. 4.

GEORGE G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE, AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
TERRE HAUTE, Ind., July 12, 1873.

THE QUARTERLY GOLD COUPONS DUE Aug. 1, 1873, of the First Mortgage Eight per Cent. Gold Bonds of this company will be paid on and after that day, at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

I. C. ELSTON, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1873.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid to stockholders on and after Aug. 1.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 23d inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 149 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

W. R. CRARY, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, June 17, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. IN CASH will be paid to the stockholders on the 15th July.

The transfer-books will be closed from 20th June until morning of 21st July.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1873.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

WILLIAM RAYNOR, Secretary.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
3D-AV., COR. 9TH-ST., (BIBLE HOUSE.)

THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Ten per Cent. will be paid on and after Aug. 1. Surplus over capital, July 1, 1873, $210,000; good business solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 161 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

JAMES M. HODGES, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 283 BOWERY, NEAR HOUSTON-ST.

INTEREST.—A Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum will be credited JULY 1 on all sums entitled thereto for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 21. Dividends not withdrawn will be entitled to interest as a deposit. "Money deposited on or before July 21 will draw interest from July 1." Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SEAMEN'S BANK FOR SAVINGS have ordered that INTEREST be paid to depositors entitled thereto, for the six months ending 30th ult., as follows:

On sums of $500 and under, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, and

On sums exceeding $500, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, payable on and after MONDAY, 21st instant.

NEW-YORK, July 10, 1873.

WILLIAM H. MACY, President.

JOHN H. BOYNTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK.

Third-av., corner of 23d-st. The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the 1st of July, will be paid on and after July 20. All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FRED'K OLMSTEAD, President.

CHARLES T. RODGERS, M. D., Secretary.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 170 6th-av., corner of 12th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M.

Interest begins the FIRST OF EACH MONTH.

JOHN P. WHITE, President.

FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Assets, $3,135,566 63. Surplus, $238,442 49.

R. H. BULL, President.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Deposits made now draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

1873.—July interest.—The twenty-sixth semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums of five dollars and upward, which has been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, is now payable.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and bear interest from July 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented.

Deposits made on or before Saturday, July 19, will bear interest from the 1st of July. The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, French, and English.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JULY INTEREST FOR 1873.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st July, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and all sums over $500 at the rate of six per cent. per annum, entitled thereto, and free from Government tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal.

Money deposited on or before the 10th July will draw interest from 1st.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY from 5 to 7 P. M.

R. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JAMES BRYCE,
J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY.

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY, chartered by the United States.
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

J. W. ALVORD, President.
G. W. STICKNEY, Actuary.
A. M. SPERRY, General Inspector.
SAM L. HARRIS, Manager.
JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

Send for circular.

N. B.—The usual Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums entitled thereto, will be payable on and after July 21, and if not withdrawn will be compounded.

Oriental Savings Bank,
No. 430 GRAND-ST., BETWEEN ATTORNEY AND RIDGE STS.

OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3, and MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8.

A DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. will be declared July 1 on all sums of $5 and over which shall then have remained on deposit one or more months. DEPOSITS now, or at any time before July 21, will DRAW INTEREST from July 1.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
SUN BUILDING, NO. 166 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also Monday and Saturday evenings from 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

INTEREST commences on the first of every month following the deposit.

CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.

G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution,
NO. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 21.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 1 AND 3 3D-AV.
FORTIETH DIVIDEND.

The usual Semi-annual Interest, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, will be paid to depositors on or after July 16, on all sums entitled thereto; or, if not withdrawn, will be added to the account, and will draw interest from July 1, as a deposit of that day.

Deposits made on or before the 19th of July, draw interest from July 1.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av., corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before SATURDAY, July 19, will draw interest from the 1st of July, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

CHAS. SCHAFFNER, Secretary and Treasurer.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.

CHATHAM-SQUARE, June 20, 1873.

The Trustees of this bank have declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT. on all deposits entitled thereto, payable on and after July 21.

HARRISON HALL, President.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Sec. C. D. BAILEY, Treas.

☞ *Money deposited here on or before July 20 will date interest as from July 1.*

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 8th-av. and West 34th-st.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums from $5 to $5,000, will be paid on and after July 21, 1873.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before the 20th of July will draw INTEREST from July 1.

BANK open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. Also on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.

JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

corner 26th-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID. Deposits on or before July 20 draw interest from July 1. Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after July 21.

TRADES' SAVINGS BANK, No. 275 WEST 23D-ST.

SEVEN PER CENT. DIVIDEND PAYABLE Coupon quarterly interest-bearing certificates issued, equal in safety to Registered Bonds. Deposits now draw interest from July 1.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 19 draw interest from July 1; interest commences on the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, corner of Broadway and 2d-st., Williamsburg.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Account-books made to any pattern.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicile of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.

ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.

jan25-law6mF

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.

JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
Executrix and executors.

m22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.

CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.

ja18-law6moS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID S. BROWN, late of the City of New-York, soap manufacturer, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 10 Peck-slip, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of April, 1873.

FRANKLIN BROWN,
SAMUEL BROWN,
Executors.

a5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873.

W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.

je28-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES K. TRASK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of business, Nos. 5 and 6 Washington Market, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873.

GEO. H. CHASE,
HALSEY W. KNAPP, } Executors.

ap26-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS BAILEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. V. W. Van Vechten, No. 46 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of April, 1873.

HANNAH BAILEY, Executrix.

ap5-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

je7-law6mS

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—SEATS FREE.—THIS CONgregation will worship in Grace Church, Broadway and 10th-st., on SUNDAY. Services at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and [illegible] prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Welcome to all. Seats free.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., of Albany, will speak to young men, corner 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock. Young men's prayer-meetings on THURSDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS. Daily union prayer-meeting at 4 o'clock P. M.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—REV. F. [illegible] Davis, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at the usual hours in [illegible] Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts. Strangers provided with seats.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH-ST., between 5th-av. and Union-square.—Dr. Wm. Wilson lectures at 7:30 P. M. Subject—[illegible] Spiritualism [illegible] to the Final Reforms of the Age? Conference 2:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector.—Divine services SUNDAY, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—This church will be open for divine service each SABBATH during the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. During the month of July, Prof. Wm. M. Barbour, of Bangor, will preach.

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORNER OF Market and Henry sts. Rev. E. Hopper, D. D., Pastor.—Services every SABBATH at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, LEXINGTON-av., corner 35th-st. Rev. Dr. Dowdney, Rector.—This church will be open every SUNDAY during the Summer at 10:30 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Wm. Kirkus will preach.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, 5th-av. and 29th-st.—Rev. Mr. Rivers, of Dobb's Ferry, will preach in this church on SUNDAY, July 20, in the morning at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 8 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT, MADISON-av., corner 28th-st. Rev. W. T. Sabine, Rector.—SUNDAY services throughout the Summer at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. SUNDAY the Rector may be expected to officiate.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 3D-AV., near 39th-st.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. by Rev. P. M. McCaffrey. Also, at 7:30 P. M. Subject—*The Trees of the Lord.* Come in time and secure your seat.

CENTRAL BAPTIST CHURCH, SOUTH SIDE of West 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. Fred Evans, Pastor, will preach MORNING and EVENING. Strangers are always welcome.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 27TH-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Service on SUNDAY next, at 10:45 A. M. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. The Rector, Rev. U. T. Tracy, will preach.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—21st-st., near 6th-av., Rev. G. F. Krotel, D. D., Pastor. Services SUNDAY, 20th inst., at 10:30 A. M.

FOURTH-STREET M. P. CHURCH, CORner of South 3d, Williamsburg, (late Attorney-street Church.) Rev. J. J. Waters, Pastor, who will preach SUNDAY NIGHT, 7:45. Subject—*Recognition of Friends in Heaven.* All who have lost friends are invited. Seats free.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER 39TH-st. and Park-av.—Preaching at 10:30 o'clock A. M. and 7:45 o'clock in the EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. Thomas D. Anderson, D. D. Sunday-school, 9 A. M. Prayer-meeting, 7:15 P. M.; also WEDNESDAY EVENING. Strangers especially welcome.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.—No. 155 Worth-st., W. F. Barnard, Superintendent. Services are held every SUNDAY at 3 o'clock P. M.; singing by a choir of children.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av. Rev. J. Tuttle Smith, Rector.—SUNDAY services as usual during the Summer, at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. All the sittings are free.

FREE TABERNACLE OF THE M. E. CHURCH, 34th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.—Rev. John E. Cookman, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Seats free. The public welcome.

HAS THE TRUMPET SOUNDED?—BISHOP Snow will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Three Woe Trumpets of the Revelation.* Come and hear.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, combining thorough instruction with home care and training, will reopen Sept. 10. For circulars, address Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING SUNDAY in the church corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy, at 3 P. M.; at No. 375 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. Brewster; and at No. 373 West-st. by the Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Seats free. All cordially invited.

PILGRIM BAPTIST CHURCH, 33D-ST., west of 8th-av.—Rev. J. S. Kennard, Pastor.—Services, 10:30 A. M., 7:45 P. M. Welcome to all.

REV. WAYLAND HOYT, PASTOR,
will preach in the
TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH,
2d-av. and 10th-st.,
until the reopening of
STEINWAY HALL, in October,
EVERY SUNDAY at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M.
Subject for evening sermon—
Truths for Hindered Lives.

REV. DAVID B. JUTTEN, PASTOR SIXTEENTH Baptist Church, West 16th-st., near 8th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, 10:30; EVENING, 7:45. The services will be continued during the Summer, the pastor, Rev. D. B. Jutten, preaching morning and evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all to come and worship with us.

REV. GEORGE THOMAS DOWLING, OF Providence, the son of the Pastor, will preach at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Dr. Dowling, the Pastor, will preach the following Sunday, July 27.

REV. R. S. HULSART WILL PREACH BY WAY of exchange with Rev. Mr. [illegible], SABBATH MORNING at 10:30 o'clock, EVENING at 7:45, at the First Methodist Church, Grand-st., Brooklyn, E. D. Seats free.

REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, D. D., OF Peoria, Ill., will preach each SABBATH during July in the West Presbyterian Church, West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Dr. Hastings. Service at 11 A. M. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. I. M. ATWOOD.—FIFTH UNIVERSALIST Society, Plimpton Hall, corner 9th and Stuyvesant sts., SUNDAY, July 20, at 11 A. M. Subject—*What Jesus Saw in the Young Ruler.*

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., OF ALBANY, will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and 24th-st., on SUNDAY, service commencing 10:30 A. M.

REV. HENRY DARLING, D. D., OF ALBANY, N. Y., will speak to young men, at Association Hall, 23d-st., corner 4th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Service of song at 7:30 o'clock.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, 31st-st., at 10:30 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 13th and 14th sts.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10:30, by Rev. S. H. Graham, Pastor; AFTERNOON at 3:30, by Rev. S. J. Stewart. Also by the Pastor in the EVENING at 7:45 in the Harvard Rooms, south-west corner of 6th-av. and 42d-st. Subject—*Error of the World.* Free seats, and a cordial welcome to strangers.

SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN congregation, formerly worshiping in West 17th-st., will for the present worship in Continental Hall, south-west corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av. Sabbath-school, 9 A. M. Services by the Pastor, Rev. A. Stevenson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Strangers are respectfully requested to attend.

ST. IGNATIUS' CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs. Rev. Dr. Ewer, Rector.—During July and August the services on SUNDAYS in this Church will be as follows: Morning prayer at 9 A. M.; litany, holy communion, and sermon at 10½ A. M.; even song at 5 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av.—Free seats. SUNDAY, holy communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. Chamberlain will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; service for deaf mutes at 2:45 P. M.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER INstitute, Room No. 24.—Preaching TO-MORROW (Sunday) by A. W. Bradford, at 10:30 A. M. and 3 P. M. on subjects connected with the second advent of Christ, and a future life by a resurrection from the dead.

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH—GEORGE JARVIS Geer, D. D., Rector, 57th-st., west of 8th-av.—SUNDAY, 20th inst. Holy Communion at 8 A. M. Service and sermon at 10:30. Sunday-school at 2:30. EVENING service, without a sermon, at 7.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Seats free. Prayer-meeting at 6:30 P. M.

THE UNIVERSITY-PLACE CHURCH, (DR. Booth's,) will be open all Summer. Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. Prof. Wm. Henry Green, of Princeton, will preach during July. The church is one block west of Broadway, on 10th-st.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 42d-st.—Service on SUNDAY at 10:30 o'clock A. M. Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach.

WASHINGTON-SQUARE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Rev. George W. Collard will preach at 10:30 A. M.; Rev. Wm. Wyatt, of Albany, at 7:45 P. M. The church will be closed after this Sunday until about the 1st of September.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. J. K. [illegible], SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10:30 and 7:45. Strangers cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. S. J. Stewart, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING, at 10:30. Preaching in the afternoon by Rev. S. H. Graham. Morning subject—*The Race; How to Win It.* Strangers invited.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of August [illegible].—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.

JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

f22-law6mS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Scotia, Wednesday, July 16	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 19
*Algeria, Wed'day, July 23	Batavia, Saturday, July 26
*Russia, Wed'day, July 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Aug. 2
*Java, Wed'day, Aug. 6	Samaria, Sat'day, Aug. 16
*Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 13	

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 1 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 19, 1873.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

India...Sat., July 19	Columbia...Wed., Aug. 6
Italia...Wed., July 23	Castalia...Sat., Aug. 9
Australia...Sat., July 26	Europa...Wed., Aug. 13
Olympia...Wed., July 30	Anglia...Sat., Aug. 16
Victoria...Sat., Aug. 2	Trinacria...Wed., Aug. 20

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin state-rooms are all on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers. Gold.	Wed. Steamers. Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $65	$75 and $65
Cabin return tickets, securing best accommodations	$130	$130

STEERAGE, $30, CURRENCY.

Tickets for passage to or from any sea-port or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amount at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE,
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING
THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC...SATURDAY, July 19, at 1 P. M.
GAELIC...SATURDAY, July 26, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC...SATURDAY, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC...SATURDAY, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL...Sunday, July 20, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL...Thursday, July 24, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER...Saturday, July 26, 7 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP...Thursday, July 31, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN...Saturday, Aug. 2, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK...Thursday, Aug. 7, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 32 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark-st., corner Lake-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA...Wednesday, July 23
VIRGINIA...Wednesday, Aug. 6
GEORGIA...Wednesday, Aug. 20

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS...Garay...Saturday, July 26
VILLE DU HAVRE...Surmont...Saturday, Aug. 9
PEREIRE...Danre...Saturday, Aug. 23
ST. LAURENT...Lemarie...Saturday, Sept. 6

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...$125 | Second cabin...$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

EGYPT, Grogan...Saturday, July 19, at 1 P. M.
CANADA, Webster...Saturday, July 26, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, Grace...Saturday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.
FRANCE, Grace...Saturday, Aug. 9, at 3 P. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg...Thursday, July 17, at 10:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $60, $80, $100, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. Freeman...July 23, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth...July 30, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. Price, Jr....Aug. 6, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Morgan...Aug. 13, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Guard...Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. Freeman...Aug. 27, 9:30 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

NORSE-AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

STEAM TO LONDON DIRECT.

Taking passengers and goods to Bergen, Christiania, and the principal Norwegian ports.

The splendid new powerful steam-ship KONG SVERRE, Capt. Dannevig, will leave her dock, Harbeck Stores, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY, July 22.

Price of passage:	Currency.		Currency.
To London, first cabin	$65	Steerage	$30
To Bergen and Christiania, first cabin	80	Steerage	38

The new steam-ship HAKON ADELSTEN will follow on the 9th August.

For freight or passage apply to the Company's Agents,
FUNCH, EDYE & CO.,
No. 27 South William-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar-st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, July 22.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, July 29.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Aug. 5.

Supplementary mail on Pier 2:45 P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CLEOPATRA, (Havana only)...July 24
CUBA (Havana and Mexico)...July 26, 12 M.
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only)...July 31

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

July 22.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. Griffin, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Austin, leaving Panama for San Francisco, and calling at San Diego, Acapulco, Mazatlan and Manzanillo; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific Ports. Departures of 20th each month from New-York connect with the Company's steamer touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel. The splendid steam-ship COSTA RICA will leave San Francisco on or about July 24, for Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

One of the company's splendid steamers will leave San Francisco Aug. 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

H. J. BULLAY, Sup't. GEO. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

FLORIDA, Capt. Mitchell, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, July 19, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, TUESDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. Mallory, THURSDAY, July 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. Crowell, Wednesday, July 16.
CHARLESTON, Capt. James Berry, on Saturday, July 19.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.
Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren,)
Or WM. P. CLYDE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth Pier No. 12 North River.)

For Port-au-Prince, Curacoa, and Venezuela,
ARIEL, Capt. Jones, July 24.
For Turk's Island and Jamaica,
ATLAS, (new,) Capt. Porter, Aug. 7.
For Port-au-Prince, Savanilla, and Carthagena,
CLARIBEL, Aug. 12.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 56 Wall-st. and No. 59 Pine-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. Weir...July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. Tinklepaugh...Aug. 23
ONTARIO, Capt. Slocum...Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.—DAY LINE.

The entirely new and magnificent steamer RHODE ISLAND, 3,000 tons, is now running daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier foot 23d-st., East River, at 2:30 P. M.

Steamer SYLVAN DELL, from Peck-slip at 2:10 P. M., connects with the RHODE ISLAND. Dry Dock cars from Astor House, Avenue C cars from Chambers-st., and Twenty-third-street cars run direct to above pier.

NIGHT LINE.—Daily, except Sundays, from Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M., steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner Thomas-st., and Westcott Express Company's office, No. 785 Broadway, corner 10th-st.; No. 1,302 Broadway, No. 595 6th-av., corner 35th-st.; No. 7 Park-place, and No. 327 Washington-st., Brooklyn.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.

STEAMER RHODE ISLAND,
From foot 23d-st., East River.
EXCURSION
Tickets to Stonington and return same trip for $3.

FOR ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
STEAM-BOATS MORRISANIA AND HARLEM WILL LEAVE

MORRISANIA—6:05, 7:20, 8:15, 9:20, 10:15, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:45, 4:15, 5:15, and 6:10 P. M.

FULTON SLIP—7:15, 8:15, 9:15, 10:25, 11:45 A. M.; 1:30, 3:05, 4:15, 5:15, 6:20, and 7:05 P. M. Landing at 8th-st. All boats connect with steamer Catlin for High Bridge.

C. H. LONGSTREET, Superintendent.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Monday, 14th...7:00 A. M.	Monday, 14th...11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th...8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th...12:00 M.
Wednesday, 16th...8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th...1:00 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...9:30 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...2:00 P. M.
Friday, 18th...10:00 A. M.	Friday, 18th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...12:00 M.	Saturday, 19th...4:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 20th...3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 20th...6:30 P. M.	

STEAMER HELEN, FOOT OF FRANKLIN-ST., for Red Bank, and intermediate stations:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Fri., 18th...3:00 P. M.	Fri., 18th...9:30 A. M.
Sat., 19th...3:30 P. M.	Sat., 19th...10:00 A. M.
Tues., 22d...7:00 A. M.	Mon., 21st...3:00 P. M.
Wed., 23d...8:00 A. M.	Tues., 22d...3:00 P. M.
Thurs., 24th...8:00 A. M.	Wed., 23d...3:00 P. M.
Fri., 25th...8:00 A. M.	Thurs., 24th...3:00 P. M.
	Fri., 25th...3:00 P. M.

GLEN COVE AND SEA CLIFF GROVE.—On and after July 1 steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 36, East River, one slip above Catherine Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9:15 A. M., for Sea Cliff only, and 5 P. M. for Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, and Sea Cliff, touching at 33d-st. fifteen minutes later each trip. Returning from Glen Cove, Pavilion Dock, at 7:04 A. M., and Sea Cliff at 7 o'clock A. M., and 2:30 P. M. Single fare, 35 cents. Freight received during the day until 4:45 P. M.

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st.
JUNE 1, 1873.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDING at Baylis' Dock, (Fort Schuyler,) Great Neck, Sand's Point, Glen Wood.—Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves New-York daily, (Sundays excepted,) from Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) at 4 P. M., stopping at 33d-st., each way, for passengers only.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR NEWBURG, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, and Kingston, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton, the MARY POWELL, from Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, every afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock.

EAST RIVER ROUTE TO CONEY ISLAND.—Steamer METAMORA leaves daily, 8th-st., East River, at 9:30 A. M., 12:30 and 3:30 P. M.; Peck-slip, 9:50 A. M., 12:50 and 3:50 P. M.; Fulton Ferry, Martin's Pier, Brooklyn, 10 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M.

GREENWICH AND STAMFORD PASSENGERS will for the present take the steam-boat AMERICUS from Pier No. 37 at 3:15, and East 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Stamford by special boat at 7:30, and Greenwich 8:15 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily, foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad; cool, invigorating sail; no dust, and about half railroad fare.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

REGULAR CONEY ISLAND BOAT.—DAILY Excursions to the Sea-shore. The steamer GENERAL SEDGWICK will leave Christopher-st., N. R., at 9:15 A. M., 12:15, 3:15 P. M.; Franklin-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Pier No. 5 N. R. at 9:30, 12:30, 3:30.

TOURISTS' ROUTE TO HALIFAX AND THE PROVINCES via new steam-ship FALMOUTH, from Portland. Tickets and information furnished at the office of the FALL RIVER, NORWICH, and STONINGTON LINES.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

STEAM-TUG FOR SALE.

One New Steam Tug 70 feet x 15½ feet x 6½ feet hold; engine 17x17, with water-tanks. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER, Daily, (Sundays included,) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railway. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points of New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Broadway, corner 23d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT and all the intermediate landings.

The popular steam-boat
NELLY WHITE,
Capt. JACOB B. DAVIS,
will commence her regular trips
On SUNDAY, May 25,

Leaving Barclay-st. at 9 o'clock in the morning; leave Keyport at 4 P. M. to return.

REGULAR SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR Newburg, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, and Iona Island.

The favorite steam-boat
JESSE HOYT,
Capt. JAMES SHERMAN,

leaves Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 8:30; 24th-st., North River, at 9 o'clock A. M.

Fare for the excursion, $1.

ALBANY AND TROY $2, SARATOGA $3 50, BY DAY LINE BOATS C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW. Leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M. and 23d-st., north of Erie Ferry, at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Tickets by special cars and baggage checked to Saratoga and Sharon.

SUNDAY BOAT FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—Landing at College Point, Great Neck, City Island, Sand's Point, and Glenwood. Steamer SEAWANHAKA will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) every SUNDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.; 8th-st. at 9:05, and 33d-st. at 9:15. Returning to the City at about 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-Line," at 8:50 A. M. and 8:20 P. M. Sunday, 8:20 P. M.; via P., W. & B. R. R. at 9 A. M., 12:30 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 3:30, 8:50, 9, 9:30 A. M.; 12:30, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia and Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8, 9, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, 8, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 5:20, 6:10, and 8 P. M.

For Rahway, 3:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9:30, 10 A. M., 12 noon, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20 A. M. and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 3:30, 7 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 3:30, 6:10, and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 noon, 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M. and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:49 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M., and 3:55 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:50 A. M. and 4 P. M., via "Pennsylvania Air Line," Sunday, 6:50 A. M.; and 6:40 A. M., 4:35 and 10:13 P. M., via P., W. and B. R. R. Sunday, 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 10:25, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:35, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:13 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:40, 6:50, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:13 P. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY
ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Sharon, &c.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverly, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way trains for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.

JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW ROUTE TO
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

OPENING OF THE "PENNSYLVANIA AIR-LINE."

On and after SUNDAY, June 29, this new and improved line to Baltimore, Washington, and all points in the South, will be opened for travel.

Trains leave foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. as follows:

DAY EXPRESS, 8:50 A. M., (daily, except Sunday,) with new Pullman parlor-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:20 P. M.; Washington, 5:45 P. M., connecting for all points South.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 8:20 P. M., (daily,) with new Pullman palace sleeping-cars to Washington, arrives at Baltimore, 4:35 A. M.; Washington, 6 A. M., making close connections for all points South.

For full information, through tickets, sleeping and parlor-car tickets, and baggage-checks, apply at the following offices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:

No. 526 Broadway,	No. 944 Broadway,
No. 1 Astor House,	No. 271 Broadway,
No. 435 Broadway,	No. 8 Battery-place,

Depot, foot of Desbrosses-st.,
Depot, foot of Cortlandt-st.

Ask for tickets via "Pennsylvania Air-Line."

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

TO CAPE MAY
WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

A through express-train, via Pennsylvania Railroad, leaves New-York, foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., at 12:30 P. M. Arrives at Cape May, 6:40 P. M. Returning, leaves Cape May at 7:30 A. M. Arrives in New-York at 2:14 P. M.

Rate, New-York to Cape May, $5. Rate, New-York to Cape May and return, $8.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 944, 435, 271 Broadway, and No. 1 Astor House.

D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.
A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

OFFICE OF BOYD, VINCENT & CO., JOHNSTON BUILDING, No. 30 BROAD-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1873.

MR. ERNEST GROESBECK HAS THIS DAY retired from our firm.

BOYD, VINCENT & CO.

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of GILBERT ELLIOT & CO., No. 11 Clinton-place, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent.

JUNE 30, 1873.
THOMAS ASPINWALL.
GILBERT ELLIOT.

INSTRUCTION.

ALTURAS.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

CITIZENS, READ.

It is proposed, under the auspices of the Order of Good Samaritans, to build up a temperance community and industrial college for the special benefit and education of young women who are worthy, but poor, in Rockland County, New-York, to do which a site has been selected on the heights of that county, a school established and now in its third academic year, a town laid out, and a building company formed. All the property is dedicated to public use.

The purpose is one that all right-minded men and women will comprehend and indorse, and the plan is fully set out in the article below, a patient and careful reading of which is solicited.

The entire net proceeds of the sale of the property go directly to build up an institution of learning dedicated to industry, physical culture, temperance, and science, which shall be open to the families of all.

The Institution owns 1,000 city lots and fifty acres of land, with seminary buildings thereon, to be used for public purposes. It owes about $32,000, and proposes to sell or exchange 200 lots at $200 each and pay off the debt, and then sell or exchange 300 more lots and use proceeds to build a hotel, leaving the remainder to be sold for the erection of college buildings.

It is hoped that men and women who would like to see such a work accomplished will interest themselves in aiding the disposition of the property.

There are no private interests in this matter to be served. The school is now in vacation; the buildings are being enlarged and repaired. The next term will begin in a few weeks, with a full corps of able teachers. Its special privileges are to such young women, not under twelve nor over sixteen, as are of good character and apt for study, and are unable, through misfortune, to obtain an education elsewhere. There are accommodations in the seminary, beds, &c., for fifty, and they are preparing to come. It will require about $2,000 to make needed repairs and additions, and $10,000 to pay board, teachers, &c., making in all $12,000 for the year. For this the Institution has no dependence but upon a generous public.

To that public the trustees confidently appeal. Contributions in cash, or provisions, &c., may be sent to the office of the Institute, No. 64 Cortlandt-street, New-York, or to *The New-York Times*, or either of the following persons: Samuel W. Canfield, No. 411 Seventh-avenue; John W. Onderdonk, No. 452 Sixth-avenue; A. E. Hofer, No. 417 Fourth-avenue; Charles A. Gunand, No. 8 Peck-slip; Wm. H. Mellick, No. 421 Broadway, New-York; Jonathan Mason, No. 102 Myrtle-avenue; Robert Calder, Union Ferry Office, foot of Fulton-street, Brooklyn; James B. Jenkins, Oneida, N. Y.; J. W. Overbaugh, Charles Eddy, and Moses C. Haskell, Troy.

All contributions will be acknowledged in *The Times*.

LOCATION.

ALTURAS is located in Rockland County, New-York, 24½ miles in an air line from *The New-York Times* Building, upon the original Erie track, passing from Suffern to Piermont. It lies between and connects Spring Valley and Monsey, which are but one mile apart. From Alturas Depot it is 14 miles to Paterson, 8 to Nyack, 10 to Haverstraw, 6 to Suffern, and 10 to Piermont.

THE PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

of the site is most unexceptionable. It is near 800 feet above sea level, overlooks the entire county and the Palisades; no stagnant water upon or near any portion of the plot; soil rich loam and gravel; a natural growth of black-walnut, butternut, chestnut, hickory, maple, oak, and a superabundant native production of small fruits and nuts, with fine apple, peach, and cherry trees; *free from all malaria, ague, and mosquitoes.* A great abundance of pure, clear, cold water, from well or spring as desired.

THE PURPOSE OF ITS SELECTION.

The site of Alturas was selected upon which to found and erect an institution of learning which shall be to the Temperance cause what West Point is to the army, in the firm belief that in forming good habits in the young rather than in reforming the bad habits of the old, in education, rather than in legislation, or other well-meant but practically futile reformatory efforts, is the true and greatest safety of the rising and coming generations secured.

WHY IT WAS SELECTED.

First—It is a most healthful situation.

Second—It is the most beautiful situation attainable.

Third—It is sufficiently near New-York to enjoy all its substantial advantages.

Fourth—It is sufficiently remote from the City to be free from its annoyances.

Fifth—It is now accessible in three directions by rail, and soon will be in five.

Sixth—Its development can be uniform, and upon a scale, as to streets, parks, and grounds, which will not be a rebuke to the memory of its planners and founders in any time to come, and nuisances can be provided against and prevented.

ITS PLAN.

Of 165 acres in the original plot, fifty-five acres are dedicated to public grounds, consisting of:

A CENTRAL PARK,
a tract of about twelve acres;
HOME INSTITUTE GROUNDS,
containing eight acres;
COLLEGE GROUNDS,
a tract containing twenty-five acres;
MEETING-HOUSE GROUNDS,
a tract containing five acres;
HOTEL GROUNDS,
a tract containing five acres.

STREETS.

All streets are perfectly straight, due north and south or east and west, none less than fifty feet wide—one, College-avenue, sixty; one, the Thoroughfare, eighty feet wide, and one, the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, with sidewalks fifteen, twenty, and twenty-four feet wide, respectively, and all to be uniformly and properly graded and shaded. No assessments for street-making, and taxes not exceeding $1 per city lot.

NUISANCE CLAUSE IN DEEDS.

The condition upon which the title will be warranted is that no nuisance of any description, particularly that of making, storing, or selling intoxicating liquors, shall ever be permitted upon the property conveyed.

HOW DIVIDED.

The property is divided into parcels of about two and one-half city lots each, or 50x125 feet; this gives uniformity. As many of such parcels as may be desired can be incorporated into one building-plot.

THE TITLE.

The title to the public grounds is held by the *Alturas Home Institute*, an institution duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, regulating charitable societies.

THE ALTURAS BUILDING AND HOMESTEAD COMPANY

hold and own the balance, consisting of about 1,000 city lots. The entire stock of this company ($200,000) is owned by the Home Institute, and the Trustees of the Building and Homestead Company are also Trustees of the Institute, so that every dollar realized from the property goes directly to the use and benefit of

THE ALTURAS HOME INSTITUTE,

which is an Industrial Female Seminary, in which young women, in addition to the usual academic course of study, are taught the accomplishments and chemistry of the kitchen and the duties of general housekeeping, *in actual practice*, as a prerequisite to and forerunning those of the parlor and music-room. *Its special aim is to educate young women of good character and good abilities who are unable to obtain a proper education elsewhere.* The buildings now erected accommodate fifty resident pupils.

TERMS.

The charge made for board, room, light, fuel, and tuition is but $200 per year, and a few pupils can be received at that rate. Individuals, societies, and churches choosing to aid worthy young women can do so at the above rate.

DAY PUPILS.

The school is open to day pupils at the following rates:

Primary Department...$2 50 per quarter.
Higher classes...$5 00 per quarter.

THE HOTEL.

It is proposed during the current year to erect a hotel upon the Institution grounds, at a cost of $50,000, the design of which can be seen at the office of the Building Company.

THE COLLEGE BUILDING.

It is proposed to begin the erection of this edifice early in 1874.

DWELLINGS.

The immediate erection of dwellings, although about 250 lots have been sold, has not been encouraged, because it is thought that as it is begun so will the building continue, and that to encourage them to begin right three facts must be clearly established:

First—That the public edifices (college and hotel) promised will not only be erected, but will be of proper character.

Second—That the school is of such character as to commend itself to and command public confidence and patronage.

Third—That the property is held by parties who have the requisite financial ability, taste and spirit to ornament a beautiful site by an elegant structure, thus each builder being assured of his surrounding competition, and of the spirit and ability of his neighbor to do as well as he, when he builds, can afford to and will build in proper style. Therefore, the aim has been, and will be, to get the property into proper hands to establish and sustain a strictly first-class school, and to secure the erection of the public buildings, leaving the rest to the future under the influence of these well-accomplished facts.

Any man can begin a town, but it requires a very wise one to so begin as not to find a need of rebeginning it, and experiencing regret because of an improper and irremediable beginning.

How well the effort to place the property in proper hands has succeeded may be judged by the recorded deeds of property sold, among which will be found some of the first names in commercial, financial, and social circles; as, for example, the late Hon. Peter Gilsey, Geo. S. Stitt, counselor; Bartlett Smith, builder; Timothy Parsons, importer; A. L. Carillo, stationery and Fancy goods, Broadway, near Grand Central; Robert Paton, church furniture; Ellis S. Bloomfield, formerly of New-York, now of Stroudsburg, Penn.; Wm. A. Richardson, of Richardson, Boynton & Co.; Samuel French, publisher; James C. Hunter, of Traphagen, Hunter & Co., clothiers; E. Wells-Sackett, printer; J. N. Luckey, stationer; Adolph Brett, merchant; McBride, Marrat & Co., printers; Andrew Parker, Clifford House, and A. E. Hofer, 29th-st. and 4th-av., of New-York City; Charles G. Sisson, President Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, Jersey City; Jas. H. Raisbeck, Cashier Canastota Bank; J. H. Leonard, of Albany; Samuel W. Canfield, President Rockland Savings Bank; Wm. H. Whiton, John W. Hutton, Smith & Burr, Hon. S. B. Cole, District Attorney; Erastus Johnson, and Isaac Pye, of Rockland County, and a large number of perhaps less distinguished but equally substantial and high-toned gentlemen.

It is believed that so far not a single disreputable person owns any portion of the property sold, although the number interested exceeds fifty.

The management think it is plain and convincing that if all the property were in such hands as the gentlemen named above, and if $100,000 were spent in public buildings such as are designed, there would be no cause of anxiety as to the character of the dwellings that would be erected—that no gentleman need fear that a hovel would adjoin his mansion.

PRICE OF LOTS.

The sale of lots during 1871 was made at auction, and averaged $192 40 each, and about 100 were sold. During 1872, about 100 were sold at private sale at $200. During the first half of 1873, about fifty have been sold at an average of $230—lowest, $200; highest, $266.

There is unpaid mortgage liens of about $32,000 now on the entire property. To clear this off, the company propose to sell 200 more lots $200 each, in cash or its equivalent.

These lots, sold at this low rate, will pay off all debts and leave as the assets of the institution, fifty acres of land in the core of the town, with the seminary buildings thereon, and 800 city lots free and clear, in all worth full $250,000.

EXCHANGE.

Times are severely hard. It is difficult to effect sales for cash, therefore in order to rid the institution of debt, it is determined to offer any portion of the 200 lots above mentioned, free and clear, in exchange for any kind of personal property, dry goods, hardware, groceries, leather goods, horses, carriages, or manufactures of any kind which can be converted, but in such transactions the property must be put in at a strictly cash price, as the lots cannot be bought by any one for less than $200 each in cash.

It is thought that this plan will open a way by which many families may secure a homestead to be used by them in future, by exchanging for it something which they have, do not want, cannot otherwise dispose of, and which they cannot afford to keep.

HOW PROCEEDS ARE APPLIED.

The net proceeds of what is paid for a piece of property goes directly to the benefit of the owner of that property by securing to him and his successors the blessings of high educational advantages and good society.

RAILROAD FACILITIES.

It now requires one hour and thirty-five minutes to pass from foot of Chambers-st. to Alturas Station, making the usual stops. Trains running at the same rate of speed, direct from Jersey City to Alturas, without stop, make the run in fifty-seven minutes, a fact repeatedly demonstrated by special trains running direct. The commutation is now $117 50 per year, single fares 90 cents. Upon the completion of the hotel and college building, the company propose to charter a train for a period of years to run express to Alturas without intermediate stop, and at rates not exceeding $75 per year, or one cent per mile, single fare, to all residents, and *free to all occupants of the hotel*.

QUESTIONS.

1st. If $100,000 were spent in erecting School and Hotel buildings, with quick transit and low fares, what would lots now selling at $200 be worth and bring?

2d. To the head of a growing family what suburban situation is as desirable as Alturas?

TO WHOM PRACTICABLE.

Alturas as a residence is impracticable to those whose business requires their presence in the City before 8 A. M., and after 5 P. M., but to all so situated as to avoid this objection the place combines the great attractions of health, scenic beauty, eight churches within one mile of the depot, a school of unsurpassed excellence, good society, and a property investment sure to rapidly and constantly increase in value.

OFFICES AND STORE.

The building, No. 64 Cortlandt-st., has been leased by the Company for use as offices and salesroom for property taken in exchange, and the Company invites attention of all manufacturers and holders of surplus stock, of any kind, to its proposition, with such, liberal transactions will be made.

AGENTS.

Parties, *male or female*, who bring about sales or exchange will be paid liberally.

ADDRESS.

Address communications for the Alturas Home Institute, or Alturas Building and Homestead Company, to the office

NO. 64 CORTLANDT-ST.,
NEW-YORK.

FIFTIETH SEASON.
CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.
Open from June 10 to Oct 1.

Twelve miles from Catskill, N. Y. Accessible by the best mountain road in the country. Elevation above the Hudson River, 3,000 feet. View, extending over about 10,000 square miles, unsurpassed for beauty by any in the world. Celebrated for its invigorating atmosphere. Temperature at all times 15 to 20 degrees lower than New-York City. W. U. Telegraph in the hotel.

JAMES E. BEACH, agent at Catskill for CHAS. A. BEACH'S MOUNTAIN HOUSE STAGES AND CARRIAGES, will be in attendance upon the arrival of the trains of the Hudson River Railroad and the boats from Albany and New-York.

CHARLES L. BEACH, Proprietor.

A SWISS LADY, NATIVE OF LAUSANNE, WHO, with the assistance of her sister and efficient masters, receives BOYS under thirteen years of age, to educate and prepare for public schools, wishes to make her establishment known to AMERICAN families desiring for their sons the advantages to be obtained by a RESIDENCE ABROAD with the training and comforts of a GOOD ENGLISH HOME. Inclusive terms: Sixty-five guineas for the scholastic year. For other particulars, address Mlle. LOUISE MICHAUD, Lausanne House, Worthing, Sussex, England; or, to J. B. DE TRACY, Esq., B. A., Scholastic Agent, No. 2 Charles-st., Soho-square, London, England.

KIRBY & ENDEAN, Publishers, Advertising Agents, &c., for all parts of the world, No. 190 Oxford-st., London, England.

MOUNT PLEASANT
MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science. Classes are also formed in music, drawing, fencing, and elocution.

A thoroughly organized military department, riding school, with well-trained horses, gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals,
Sing Sing, N. Y.

STAMFORD MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1850.

A family school for boys; earnest teaching, faithful discipline; location healthful, beautiful and only one hour from New-York City; a safe, happy, Christian home. Send for Catalogue with full details and references.

W. C. WILLCOX, A. M., } Principals,
CAPT. W. A. FLINT, } Stamford, Conn.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY,
CHESTER, PENN.—(FOR BOARDERS ONLY.)

Session opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Location elevated and healthful; grounds ample; buildings handsome and commodious; course of studies extensive; thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English; careful oversight of the morals and manners of Cadets. For circulars apply to

Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

MISS HINSDALE
(SUCCESSOR TO MRS. MACAULAY)
WILL REOPEN HER
ENGLISH AND FRENCH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 275 AND 277 MADISON-AV.,
ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 23, 1873.
Application may be made as above.

KIMBALL UNION ACADEMY,
MERIDEN, N. H.

Expenses lower than at any other strictly first-class Academy in New-England.

Rev. L. A. AUSTIN, A. M., Principal.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 24. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
NOS. 6 AND 8 EAST 53D-ST.,
Central Park, (between 5th and Madison avs.,)
NEW-YORK.

Sleeping-rooms to single occupants when desired.
The tenth school-year will begin Sept. 24, 1873.
LETTERS AND APPLICATIONS TO BE SENT TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.

OLD HADLEY, Mass. The Fall term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 17, 1873. For circulars and testimonials, address the Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Newburg, N. Y. Write for circular.

HENRY W. SIGLAR, } Principals.
JOHN MACNIE, }

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circular, address the Principal.

WELLS FEMALE COLLEGE,
BANK OF CAYUGA LAKE, AURORA, N. Y.
Academic Department. For catalogue and lecture course address M. M. CARTER, Vice-President.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE—School for Boys. Address
ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.—Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 17. For the Annual Register, containing improved course of study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Inst. for both sexes; fine grounds; 187 furnished rooms; 20 instructors; 11 departments; 120 classical pupils; large gymnasium and drill hall. Special advantages in all departments. Term opens Sept. 8.

Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Prest., Claverack, N. Y.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY SCHOOL for Boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., superintended by Rev. G. W. Ferguson, M. A., Rector, and by A. H. Austin, Principal, who receives a limited number of boarders, at moderate and inclusive charges. For prospectus apply to the Principal.

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A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING pupils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 18.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J., continues to furnish the best educational advantages at reasonable rates. Address

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COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY.—FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Music and the Fine Arts a specialty. Opens Sept. 17.

C. C. WETSELL, Principal and Proprietor.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 13. For catalogue apply to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st., will reopen Sept. 22—Boarding and Day School.

OREAD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass. Send for catalogue. H. R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

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REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

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West Point Hotel

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F. L. SCHUTT, Proprietor.

This famous resort is now open for guests. Carriages and S. W. Simpson, agent for the hotel, will be in attendance at the cars and boats, Catskill.

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Will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

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Through tickets, and baggage checked, by South-side Railroad trains, leaving South 8th-st., Williamsburg, at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

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This delightful Summer resort, noted for its facilities for bathing and fishing, also its beautiful drives, having been enlarged, will be open June 20. Address WM. BRYAN, JR.

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Good rooms can be had on reasonable terms.
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NOW OPEN.
WILLIAM L. McINTIRE, Manager,
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152d-st., on the Hudson.
The best accommodations at moderate rates.
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WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., WILL be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on the side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia, and Green Mountain Ranges being in full view; hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

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JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

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BEACH HOUSE, WALLINGFORD, CONN.—Families and gentlemen can obtain rooms very reasonable at this delightful healthy resort. Boats from Peck-slip. Fare through, $1 65. View and particulars, apply to C. H. OLIVAR, No. 1 Park-place.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD Company's Long Branch Excursion House (on the European plan) will open for the reception of guests July 1, 1873.

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NATIONAL TEACHERS' INSTITUTE AND AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION, 737 BROADWAY.—All teachers, school officers, parents, and pupils are mutually interested in our educational arrangements. Send for "MUTUAL PLAN" for reporting vacancies and requirements and introducing suitable teachers throughout the country. Over 2,000 school officers have pronounced our arrangements the best ever devised, and worthy the attention of all well-qualified teachers. (Egotistical followers warmly puff their wonderfully "reliable" but departed "founders.") Address all letters "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," 737 Broadway, New-York.

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A PARISIAN LADY, A GRADUATE, A GOOD and thorough teacher, wishes a situation for the Fall; no objection to a short distance from New-York. Address L. K., Harlem, N. Y.

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SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$300 a year, pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known Institution. Number of pupils limited to thirty-five.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

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Miss EMILY NELSON.

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Engagement of
Mr.
DION BOUCICAULT.
This eminent comedian
will appear EVERY NIGHT
in his grand emotional play,
in five acts,
MIMI,
in which Miss Ellie Germon, Mrs. F. Foster, Miss M. Wells, Miss Vandyke, Mr. W. H. Crisp, Mr. E. Lamb, Mr. B. T. Ringgold, Mr. J. Howson, Mr. Bradley will appear.
The part of
MIMI
by
Miss KATHARINE ROGERS.

ONLY MATINEE IN NEW-YORK.
WOOD'S MUSEUM. at WOOD'S MUSEUM.
LAST MATINEE AND NIGHT
of MR. JOHN COLLINS,
the renowned comedian.

LAST MATINEE, AT 2.	MR. JOHN COLLINS in RORY O'MORE AND HIS LAST LEGS.	LAST NIGHT, AT 8.

MONDAY EVENING, July 21, Mr. J. J. Wallace in ERIN A-CHORRA.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
THEO. THOMAS
UNEQUALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS,
THIS AND EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Change of programme every evening.
Admission, 50 cents; packages containing twelve tickets, $4, at the usual places; private boxes $2 extra.
EVERY THURSDAY EVENING,
GRAND EXTRA CONCERT.

THE TURF.

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FIRST MEETING.—Thursday, 24th; Saturday, 26th; Tuesday, 29th; Thursday, 31st July; and Saturday, 2d August.

SECOND MEETING.—Tuesday, 5th; Thursday, 7th; Saturday, 9th; Tuesday, 12th; Thursday, 14th; and Saturday, 16th August.

First race at 12 o'clock each day.

W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

Commence July 4, and continue the 8th, 9th, 10th, 12th, 15th, 16th, 17th, and 19th.

JOHN HOEY, President.

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NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

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SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

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SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION UP THE SOUND.—The beautiful steamer AMERICUS leaves foot of Market-st., East River, at 3:15, and 33d-st. at 3:30 P. M., for Norwalk, every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, returning to the City about 10 P. M., giving excursionists an opportunity to view all the public institutions, and enjoy one of the most delightful evening sails through the Sound and East River. Fare for entire excursion, $1 25.

AHOY FOR ROCKAWAY BEACH EVERY SUNDAY.—Steamer AMERICUS, in place of NELLY WHITE, leaves Peck-slip, East River, 8:30 A. M., 1:15 P. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9 A. M., 1:40 P. M.; pier No. 8 North River, 9:12 A. M., 2 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 1 P. M.

Returning, leaves the Beach at 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMER WM. COOK, having accommodation for 2,500 people, is open for excursions. Also, barges and steamers of all sizes. Dudley's Spring Hill, Iona Island, and other groves. Apply to

J. & E. MYERS,
corner Morton and West sts., up-stairs.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE steamers leave daily from Spring-st. at 10 A. M., 2, 5:10, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d-st. ten minutes later. Sunday time from Spring-st.: 9:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; 1, 2, and 2:30 P. M., landing at 23d-st. Fare, 15 cents.

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AT THE EMPLOYMENT COMPANY OF the City of New-York, incorporated by special act of the Legislature, No. 602 6th-av., formerly of No. 4 Union-square.—Families, hotels, merchants, bankers, farmers, and others, are supplied with first-class help of all nationalities. References furnished by the company, and honesty guaranteed.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS A THOROUGH plain cook; willing to assist with washing, or do all the washing for a small family; is a good laundress; has best City reference from last lady she lived with; left only on account of breaking up housekeeping; City or country. Apply at A. Peltan & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK—COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—By an English Protestant young woman; very respectable and very good cook; also, laundress; can do family cooking in the nicest manner; good baker; good testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—BY A GIRL TO DO COOKING, WASHING and ironing or general house-work; a respectful, economical and neat servant, a good cook, washer and ironer; highly recommended. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn. City or country.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A real good servant, as cook, washer, and ironer; is a first-rate cook and nice washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call or address No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE GERMAN WOMAN, in a good family, to cook, wash, and iron, or cook alone; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over the blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A respectable German girl, to cook, wash and iron; or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, ACTIVE YOUNG woman, as cook, to assist with washing; excellent reference. Call or address No. 433 West 23d-st.

DRESS-MAKER, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker and seamstress will go out by the day or week; country preferred. Call at No. 1,413 2d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, for general house-work; best of references. Apply or address Mrs. Manning, No. 303 Front-st.

NURSE OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By an English Protestant young woman of experience with young and growing children; very kind and attentive to children and others; excellent seamstress; cut and fit, operate, dress-maker, very competent and intelligent; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A WELL-RECOMMENDED GERMAN girl, to take care of children, or as chamber-maid. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., first floor, Room No. 1.

WANTED—BY A LADY OF GOOD ADDRESS AND some experience, a situation in an office; rapid and correct writer; thoroughly responsible; best reference; engagement might begin in September. Address B., No. 27 West 18th-st., City.

MALES.

A YOUNG MAN, GERMAN, AGED TWENTY, good education, wishes a situation in some wholesale business or publishing house; the latter preferred; writes, reads, and speaks English well, and is able to give three years' references. Address SITUATION, No. 2,252 2d-av., Harlem.

BOOK-KEEPER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS part day work; is common at writing and figures, and has some knowledge of book-keeping; will prove honest and steady if place suits. Address J. R., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN WHO UNDERSTANDS the care of horses, as coachman. Apply or address No. 502 Hamilton-st., Brooklyn.

FARM-WORK, &c.—COOK OR HOUSE-WORK.—By a Swedish man and wife, aged thirty years, no children; speak good English; man can do all branches of farm-work, take care of horses, drive, milk, do plain gardening, &c.; wife is a first-class cook, and can do all branches of house-work, care of poultry, &c. Can be seen at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, LATELY landed; can do all branches of kitchen gardening, take charge of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also take care of horses and drive, and is a first-class milker. Can be seen at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

PORTER.—BY A YOUNG COLORED MAN, AS porter or clerk in a store, or to make himself generally useful; is intelligent, and has good references. Call for two days at No. 475 6th-av.

SPENCER FREEMAN, COLORED.—OFFICES cleaned and taken care of; kalsomining, plastering, and jobbing. Apply at No. 639 Greenwich-st.

VALET OR NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED man as valet or nurse to an invalid gentleman; medical and family references. Address Ed. Edwards, No. 116 5th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT AMERICAN MAN as superintendent of a gentlemen's country seat near New-York. Address, stating references, age, experience, &c., Post-office Box No. 3,394, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS AND TILING,

Superior to anything offered in this City; also, monuments, head-stones, counters, and wainscoting; fine selections at S. KLABER & CO.'S Steam Marble-works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th avs.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD DESIRED IN A PRIVATE FAMILY at Summit, Madison, or Montrose, N. J., for a gentleman, his wife, infant, and servant. Address, stating terms, C. K. F., Box No. 1,677 New-York Post-office.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

FALL OF THE MINISTRY—AN EXPECTED THUNDERBOLT—A SPECTACLE OF THE PAST—THE CLERGY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Monday, June 30, 1873.

The Ministry has fallen flat at last, with no hope of rising again. A large number of defections in the majority, upon which the Cabinet has lived, has brought about this defeat. It now comes out that for a long time the administration has been kept in power not by the votes of those sincerely friendly to it, but from the fear that by letting it drop a Cabinet with Rattazzi at the head might succeed to power. That actor has passed from the scene and the fear is removed. No near vicissitude, fortunate or unlucky, can be added to the catalogue of that long and varied public career. A new leader has been found for the opposition, and we are to see if an obstacle has been removed to the conciliation of parties. The administration which is about to end its functions has enjoyed an unusually long lease of power. Beginning at the close of the year 1869, it has held on through a term of three years and a half. Its history will ever be memorable, as in it are included the illustrious incidents of the removal of the capital to Rome, the breaking up of the monastic system, and the abolition of the temporal power. Very little progress has yet been made toward forming a new Cabinet, and it may be some days before a list is gazetted, as they take time for such things here. Signor Minghetti, an experienced hand, has the matter in charge. He has more than once filled a place in the Ministry, and for some time has held the post of leading speaker on the Government side in the Chamber. The principal difficulty is to find the best qualified man for the post of Minister of Finance; who, indeed, in the actual perilous sea, is the commanding officer of the ship of State. To Signor Depretis the new head of the Left, this place has been offered, and he is in daily conference with Signor Minghetti to see how much more can be gained for his party in the new Ministry, as a condition of friendly concurrence. These projects may fail and the crisis be prolonged. It took five and twenty days to form the Cabinet which is about to pass from the direction of affairs. The King remains in the north, slightly unwell, and communication is carried on with him by the electric wire. An earthquake shock has been added to the political jar, and at San Pietro di Feletto, and other places near the River Piave, in the District of Venice, considerable damage was done to buildings, with the loss of forty or fifty lives.

AN EXPECTED THUNDERBOLT.

Every day for a week past we have been in expectation of seeing in print the letter of the Pope which is to read hundreds and thousands out of meeting. To Italians, a bull of excommunication no longer smells of brimstone, and they make not much more account of it than one does brushing a fly from the nose. It is understood that a bull has been in the brine for weeks past, and a consistory was called, to be held eight days back, but as the law breaking up the convents was not promulgated in the official journal, the consistory was put off. The law is now printed, and it only remains for the thunder to be let loose. Yesterday was the festa of St. Peter, and to-day is that of St. Paul. It has been the custom for the Pope on this occasion to make a general protest against any and all usurpations and violations of the rights of the Holy See in the whole world. As the Church claims universal dominion, it is more and more pestered with defections.

THE ITALIAN CLERGY.

Six years ago yesterday St. Peter's was the scene of one of those spectacles which in times past gave to Rome a good deal of the character of an Asiatic city. It was the eighteenth century of the Apostles Peter and Paul. The church was turned into a magnificent theatre, decorated with hangings of every color, lighted at mid-day with 20,000 candles, and crowded with 50,000 spectators, through which by an avenue kept open by armed men the Pontifical procession, of several hundred Bishops and Cardinals, with difficulty made its way. What a contrast the present year! A thousand or two of the religious orders kneeled upon the vast field of marble pavement with mingled feelings of humiliation and rage. We must remember that the City and Province of Rome have a population of not less than 12,000 priests, monks and nuns. Rome has, at present, a garrison of about an equal number of soldiers. The soldiers may be removed by a word of command, but the monks and priests cannot, for they suck their life from roots fixed in the soil. It is a hard thing to say, but it is not the less true, that the so-called religious bodies have been and are a scourge to the country. They have put a premium upon idleness, and made a virtue of it. The example has had an immense influence upon the population. One would expect that such a great company, in the quiet leisure of the cloister, would be distinguished for learned studies, and contributions to science and literature. There is now and then a highly respectable name, such as that of the Padre Secchi, but it may be said of Rome, that among the cities of the world it has been distinguished, not for exalting but for belittling the intellect. Insanity is written on the faces of five out of ten of the priests and monks. They are not generally very clean in their persons, and do not give a high example of that kind of civilization.

The Church has laid so much more stress upon soundness of doctrine than upon practical duties, that the effect is witnessed in the condition of this society. If the rich patricians are true to the dogmas of the faith and lay out money for the decoration of churches, they may enjoy undisturbed their luxurious indulgences, and little will be said of their obligations and responsibilities toward the abandoned portion of the population. So we have seen, here in Rome, little done by the great families to promote industry and popular instruction, and the stimulation of those energies which help to raise the masses from the lower social condition. If the time ever comes when a stop is put to the making of so many priests, and more attention given to their education for practical usefulness, the influence would soon be felt upon the population. The pay of the lower clergy is miserable indeed, and they are slaves to the bishops and other ecclesiastical lords. They should be liberated from their fears of the anathemas of the Vatican, be better compensated, depend upon the people, and be allowed to marry, so that domestic and patriotic sympathies may grow. As it is, they are monstrosities, or imperfect men and members of society. I am acquainted with some who have liberal aspirations, are friends of progress, and in harmony with the intellectual and moral tendencies of the times. They wish for more freedom, so that they may labor with more independence in the great open field, without fear of being excommunicated and crushed by the inexorable tyranny of the Papal power. In the hearts of these the love of country is not extinguished, and they are warmed with a generous desire to be more conspicuously useful.

THE CONVENTS AND ORDERS.

The convents are abolished; but let no one suppose that the religious orders are dead. It is foolish to say it, and an error to think it; for we have too many examples here in Italy of vigorous sprouts from the old roots, which have sprung up since the tree was cut down. The monastic communities exist as private associations, and, as such, enjoy protection as in the United States or other countries. We have seen what an enormous increase of monks and nuns there has been in Belgium in the past twenty or thirty years. In an industrious country, such as that of the Flemish provinces, this state of things is surprising. In Italy, where a love of labor has not been a habit of the population, the lazy life of the convents has been more naturally sought, and in this single Province of Rome 8,000 monks and nuns will soon be turned out of doors.

THE POPE'S HEALTH.

So far as concerns the Pope's health it is every day slightly mending. His general strength is not sufficiently recruited to enable him to take the active exercise which he likes so much, but he is able to take his walk, whether in his own apartment or in the garden of the Vatican. To favor the weak legs as much as possible he uses his crutch, which he prefers to depend upon rather than to lean upon the arm of an attendant. In his visage and person there is hardly any sign that Pio Nono has suffered from illness. He preserves his goodly bulk, and at the age of eighty-two his face is without a wrinkle. Pius IX. is one of the cleanest men in Rome, and gives a good example of that kind of civilization to the rest of the population. The ex-Queen of Spain left Rome a few days ago, and is now in Milan. Her ten days here were passed in visits to the Vatican, to churches and sanctuaries kissing sacred images, and shedding tears of repentance for past sins, with promises to saints and the Pope of amendment. She has gone about dressed in mourning garments, and no outward act of piety has been neglected. But she has smiled through her tears at the sweet words of encouragement received from the Holy Father. The suffrages of the Vatican are divided between the Carlists and the Alphonsists, but the party of the latter is gaining, both with the prelates and the Pope. The hopes of the hierarchy are founded in the dubious political condition of Spain and a restoration of the Bourbons.

ANGELICO.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

PROCEEDINGS IN EQUITY AGAINST THE NORTHERN PACIFIC AND THE ST. PAUL AND PACIFIC RAILROADS.

A suit against the Northern Pacific and the St. Paul and Pacific Railroads was commenced in the United States Circuit Court, sitting in equity, in St. Paul, Minn., on Monday last, which, on account of the large interests involved, and the character of the questions litigated, will attract wide attention. The circumstances of the suit are given in detail by the St. Paul *Pioneer*, and are in the main as follows:

"The plaintiffs in the suit are Messrs. John S. Kennedy & Co., of New-York City, dealers in railroad materials and securities, and the defendants are the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, the First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company, and the following-named trustees, under certain mortgages for amounts specifically mentioned in the complaint: Walter L. Cutting, Russell Sage, and Samuel J. Tilden, of New-York; Edmund Rice and Horace Thompson, of St. Paul; Geo. M. T. Davis and John P. Yelverton, of New-York; Wm. G. Moorhead, of Philadelphia, and George L. Becker, of St. Paul. The last two companies named are distinct corporations. The First Division of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad Company owns the road from St. Anthony to Breckenridge, called the Main Line, and that part of the road running up the Mississippi from St. Paul to Sauk Rapids, known as the St. Cloud Branch. The St. Paul and Pacific Company is proprietor of the extension of the branch line from Sauk Rapids to Brainerd, and of the line from St. Cloud to St. Vincent, in the extreme North-western corner of the State. All these lines are land-grant roads; the amount of lands donated by the United States in aid of their construction being fixed at ten sections per mile, by an act of Congress passed, if we remember correctly, in 1865 or 1866. The roads belonging to the First Division Company are fully completed, or nearly so. The funds with which they were built were procured by sale of bonds secured by mortgages upon the respective lines of road, and the lands granted to aid in building them.

Up to some time last year no part of the St. Paul and Pacific Company's lines had been built. In April, 1871, as appears by the plaintiff's papers on file with the court, the First Division Company and the St. Paul ann Pacific Company entered into an arrangement whereby the former company assumed the construction of the latter company's lines, and took a lease of the same for the period of ninety-nine years. By the terms of this arrangement the needed funds were to be procured, by an issue of the First Division Company's bonds, to the amount of $15,000,000, which the St. Paul and Pacific Company was to secure by a mortgage of all its said lines of road, and the land grant pertaining to them.

These bonds, to the amount agreed upon, were issued some time after the arrangement, and the mortgage to secure them executed. Of the bonds, the plaintiffs claim, $10,700,000 were sold in Holland at eighty per cent. of their par value, realizing in all some $8,000,000, and advances were made upon the residue to the amount of some $900,000 more. All the funds so realized, it is claimed, except twenty per cent. retained to meet first installments of interest, was paid over to the First Division Company to be used in building the roads. In October, 1871, contracts for building the roads were let to Messrs. DeGraff & Co., of this city, who at once proceeded to work, and continued as long as payments by the company continued.

It is claimed that the company stopped paying the contractors on June 30, 1872, but that the latter continued work up to October, 1872, when they were notified by the company to stop; and nothing has been done upon their roads since. The roads are not nearly completed, and the land grant will be forfeited unless they are in operation by Dec. 3, 1873. If the land grant is forfeited some 2,000,000 acres will be lost to the company, as it is alleged, and consequently to the bondholders, who will be left without any adequate security for the payment of their bonds.

The plaintiffs complain that arrangements have been made in Holland for the placing of the bonds, prior to April, 1871, by the financial agents of the company in that country; but that by reason of the neglects and faults of the company's officers here, in doing necessary acts on the company's part, agents there were unable to negotiate them until October following, and then upon terms much more disadvantageous to the company; and that, in the meantime, iron had greatly advanced in price. On these accounts, it is claimed, the company lost a large amount of money.

The plaintiffs also complain that of the $7,000,000 and upward which came to the company from the bonds, less than $3,500,000 have been laid out for the roads, and that the residue has been misappropriated and diverted to other uses. The plaintiffs also complain that the Northern Pacific Company has been for some time sole stockholder in the First Division Company, and in the St. Paul and Pacific Company, and that it has been, and is, managing and controlling the affairs of those two companies in a way destructive to the interests of the bondholders.

The plaintiffs claim to represent all the bonds issued by the First Division Company, and by the St. Paul and Pacific Company, amounting to some $27,000,000, and state that if the roads can be rescued from the present management, and they can get a prior lien for it, the bondholders will advance the money needed to finish the roads and put them in operation in time to save the lands.

The bill charges that the management of the First Division and the St. Paul Companies have been solely in the interest of the Northern Pacific Company, and ruinous to the bondholders and the two companies. Also, that the management of the First Division Company has been wasteful and negligent, and will be ruinous to the interests of the company and the holders of its bonds, if continued in the hands of those now controlling it.

The complaint is sustained by affidavits of John S. Barnes, Leon J. H. Willmar, and Wm. Crooks. The first relates to his power of attorney to act for the bondholders; the second recites in detail the transactions upon which the bill of complaint is based, and the third relates to the transactions of the First Division Company with De Graff & Co., the cost of the work, and how much has been done on the extension lines, the value of the lands appertaining to those lines, the indebtedness of the First Division Company, and its management in the interests of the Northern Pacific Company. Col. Crooks further makes affidavit that De Graff & Co., if given from the 1st of August or earlier, will contract to complete the extension lines by the 1st day of December next.

Incidentally the bill and the affidavits make charges affecting George L. Becker and Wm. G. Moorhead as officers and managers of the business and finances of the First Division Company. These charges, briefly stated, are that a portion of the money which should have been used for the construction of the extension lines was misappropriated to other uses; the bonds of the city of St. Cloud, and interest thereon, were wrongfully disposed of; that the management has been neglected, wasteful and injurious to the interests of the companies and bondholders—the wood and lumber contracts giving exclusive rights to Hill, Griggs & Co. and Armstrong & Co. being instanced, as also contracts with grain dealers prejudicial to farmers and others along the lines, and thereby damaging the business of the roads. Mr. Willmar's affidavit recites, among other things, that $1,500,000 of the bonds secured by a mortgage upon the main line of the First Division, were turned over to E. D. Litchfield as payment for the stock sold and transferred by him to the Northern Pacific Company, by which the Northern Pacific Company became sole owner of all the stock of the First Division Company. Since which, he says, the road has not been kept in repair, but has been suffered to greatly depreciate in value.

Upon this bill of complaint and accompanying affidavits, Judge Dillon orders that the defendants appear at Chambers in Davenport, Iowa, July 29, to show causes why a receiver shall not be appointed pending the suit, as prayed in the complaint, to take possession, control, and management of all the property of the two companies, (F. D. and St. Paul,) and with full authority to procure advances of money to complete the extension lines.

THE STEPHENSON MURDER.

The inquest in the case of John Stephenson, who was murdered in Jersey City on Friday of last week, by a Russian named John Mechela, (his name has hitherto been variously printed Metlack, Matlin, and Metland,) was concluded yesterday afternoon. George Jaquins, the only important witness left to be examined, testified that he was sixteen years old; he had been with one of his employer's drivers to see a load of coal properly delivered, and was returning through Hudson-street when he saw the affray. Stephenson stopped him and asked where Marshal Bailey's office was; while he was pointing it out the prisoner rushed upon Stephenson, and stabbed him in the back. Stephenson soon turned and cried "Oh!" when witness saw a knife in Mechela's hand. [Knife identified.] The two men clinched, when Mechela stabbed Stephenson again. In the struggle they fell, and Stephenson was stabbed again. The prisoner then tried to stab himself in the stomach, and afterward to cut his throat. The remaining testimony was only important as corroborating the testimony of young Jaquins. The jury, after very brief deliberation, returned a verdict to the effect that John Stephenson came to his death from stab-wounds inflicted with a knife in the hands of John Mechela. The prisoner was thereupon committed for trial, and was remanded to the County Jail.

ATTEMPT TO UPSET A TRAIN.

On Thursday evening, for what purpose is unknown, three boys attempted to throw an Erie Railway train from the track at Riverside, N. J. At the place is a long switch, used for empty freight-cars. One of these cars was moved down by the boys until it ran off the track upon the main line, making a complete block. Some other boys saw the act and notified a trackman, who was able to flag the Southern express in time to prevent a collision. The obstruction was then removed. One of the boys is known, and a warrant was yesterday issued for his arrest.

DEALERS IN SMALL WARES.

NOVEL DEVICES OF THE STREET MERCHANTS—TRAFFIC IN TRIFLES.

It is a study to watch the novel devices of small traders in New-York as they cry aloud the uses and merits of their wares. One would be surprised to see how many contrive to gather a means of subsistence from traffic in small appliances, a necessity for whose use no one would ever be expected to think of before their appearance for sale on the streets. But the dealers create the necessity by the same ingenuity which gives birth to the novelty that supplies it. No sooner has a favorite idea seized upon the public mind than the manufacturer of trifles who supplies the street merchant produces it in some salable form. Catching his cue from a leading editorial, a public speech, the act of some prominent man, or the reported behavior of any curious public gathering, he prepares, often with remarkable craft, a card or puzze or knickknack, representing his subject, and in an incredibly short space of time floods the City with his howling "agents" to sell the new thing. The most crowded thoroughfares are generally selected by the noisy salesmen, the vicinity of the Post-office being a favorite resort. Passing there any day one is arrested by their demands to buy some nameless article, with a thousand and one possibilities of use or amusement. When the season is lively there is a puzzle representing some noted character in a ludicrous but expressive attitude, a watch-charm containing the Lord's Prayer or some impossible picture, a ring with a collar-buttoner, a glove-fastener, and a boot-hooker all in one, a card representing some current slang expression or a striking illustration of public opinion on a question of the day, and in dull times one sees in the place of these contrivances back numbers of humorous publications, cheap ornaments for the person, the list of fire-signals before bell-ringing was done away with, and a hundred similar objects. The young street-merchant who deals in these small goods is seldom less interesting than his curious stock in trade. Bred in the gutter, and sheltered only by a comfortless alley in childhood, his stunted frame reflects his early trials. He is low of stature generally for his age, hard-featured, and well bronzed with long exposure to all kinds of weather. In his early days perhaps he was a newsboy, and then, it may be, a bootblack. He feels, one can see, that he has his way to fight, and the right to fight it independently. Rough usage at an early age prepares him for the contest, if it does not impress him with the world's utter indifference to his rights, and the notion that his hand may of right be raised against the world, has impressed others like him. Sometimes his clothes are of many colors and different sizes, though he has generally a knowledge of the ways of life that enables him to dress respectably when he has the money to purchase his own wearables. The merchant of the true gamin type has no stand for his wares, but he takes his station on a street corner, and in no imploring tone cries out the uses of his stock. "Here you are now, this man was talked to death" he yells, as he exhibits a card with a woeful visage sunk in a coffin printed thereon. "The latest puzzle, one cent," another cries out exhibiting another card with a strange device, while a third shouts out something about the comic publication he waves over his head, urging the passers-by to purchase this extravagantly funny work which will "make a horse laugh, only ten cents." This merchant's office hours are few, and as he has no rent to pay, his profits are all his own. If he is an industrious worker he can make good wages for a youth of his condition. His profits on the little wares and traps he sells is over a hundred per cent. generally. Long familiarity with petty trading teaches him how to ply his avocation successfully. He knows instinctively what will attract the attention of the crowd. In his every act there is an act tending to entice purchasers. Exposure to the frosts of many Winters may have made sad havoc with his bronchial tubes, and left him a rather harsh voice, but he is sure to make up for the loss of sweetness by the novelty of his cry and its piercing loudness. Even his very indifference often commands attention. No one knows better than these young traders how to draw a crowd. But this does not require much skill in New-York streets. All that needs to be done is to point to the top of a high building as if watching some object to be seen there, and comment in low tones on the curiosity, and in a few minutes a hundred passers-by will stop in their headlong hurry to look also. Then is the time for the merchant to cry his wares. That is a harvest for him.

But all do not succeed who try their hand at this business, nor are they all of the same class. Many a poor fellow who, with a ligh heart, came to seek his fortune away from home and friends in the big City, ignorant of the ways of trade, has found himself forced to try his success at petty peddling when all efforts to find other employment have failed. Such a one is not likely to keep long at the work, however.

Broadway shares largely in the attentions of one class of street merchants. Those who can, locate there a stall for the exhibition of objects of diversion for children. Japanese tops of the most remarkable spinning powers, bounding rubber babies, tumbling dolls, and little squatting chickens are spread all over the the stands. The tumbling dolls took well with purchasers for a while, and then were neglected again, but a sharp device was resorted to by the salesmen to get rid of them. Taking his toy in hand the merchant let it tumble over, and as it did so a sharp squeal was heard. This added new attractions to the toy in the mind of the anxious parent, and purchases were more frequent again. But when the tumbling doll was taken home it did not squeal at all for the baby. A little inquiry into the matter satisfied the purchaser if he happened to pass by that merchant's stand again that he was sold doubly, and that it was the seller and not the toy that emitted the noise he had heard. The sound is produced by a peculiar little whistle concealed in the mouth of the peddler. That any money should be realized from the sale of such a queer collection as one could gather at the hands of those people in a few months would strike most persons with surprise, and yet it is the only means of living acceptable to a large number, and they always find customers. There are roving peddlers, too, who carry their traps in a satchel. They take their stand at a street corner and set to work to attract a crowd. Brushing back their flowing locks and waving their arms above their heads they bawl aloud the merits of some wonderful corn-cure, or tooth-powder, or grease extractor, and commence to operate on the teeth and garments of some convenient little boy they press into their service for the moment, to show practically the uses of their goods.

But the things which call for most ingenuity are the puzzles, the peculiar whistles and tops which never cease spinning when once set in motion, and the hundred novel mechanical devices to be seen on the street every day. These little articles are almost without number, and, if not always a necessity, they often have their uses. The cards too are frequently amusing, and only seldom do the inventors go beyond the bounds of propriety in seeking to be humorous. When they have done so heretofore the police have promptly seized the objectionable article. Were it possible as speedily to suppress every other obscene publication there would be less work for the courts in trying those accused of dealing in this poisonous stuff. The most important feature in the merchant's trade is novelty. Whatever is new sells, so he is always awake for something new. A look at their mode of living adds new force to the old saying that one half the world does not know how the other half lives. But this has at all times a special importance in its application to the world of Manhattan. Its ways of life are ever changing, and the gamin merchant of to-day may be the small trader of the next day, and the wholesale dealer of a few years hence. And, surely, it is better they should so prosper at any honest calling than turn their ready tact and busy hands to evil deeds.

MUSIC AT CENTRAL PARK.

There will be music at the Mall, Central Park, to-day, commencing at 4 P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Introductory Festival."..............Verdi
2. Overture, "Zanetta."..............Auber
3. Waltz, "Die Ersten Curen."..............Strauss
4. Operatic selection, "Romeo and Juliet."....Gounod

PART II.

4. Overture, "Leonore."..............Beethoven
6. Larghetto and Scherzo, "Symphony No. 2 in D."..............Beethoven
7. Part Song, "I Would that my Love."..Mendelssohn
8. March, "Coronation of King William."...Meyerbeer

PART III.

9. Overture, "Mireille."..............Gounod
10. Waltz, "Elfin Reigen."..............Gungl
11. Potpourri, "Charivari."..............Hamm
12. Galop, "L'Œil Creve."..............Hervé

Finale, National Airs.

THE WORKING MEN'S UNION.

The Working Men's Union met last night, and elected the following officers: T. T. Sutliffe, President; Corresponding Secretary, D. H. Griffin; Treasurer, John Woods. A delegation from the Clothing Clerks' Early Closing Association appeared, calling upon the union for support and sympathy in their movement to obtain a reduction of the hours of their work.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARISM.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on Thursday night the shoe-store of Adolph Zabinski, familiarly known as "Cheap John," on Fordham-avenue, near Fifth-street, Morrisania, was discovered to be on fire, and on bursting open the door the back part of the store was found to be in flames, which were not extinguished until the stock had been damaged by fire and water to the extent of about $1,500, and the building was damaged $500. The stock is insured for $4,000, one-half in the Germania and the other $2,000 in the Guardian Insurance Company. Bernard Zabinski, about sixteen years old, a son of the proprietor, was arrested yesterday by Capt. Robbins on suspicion of having set the premises on fire, he having remarked, while present at one of the fires at Carpenter's Hotel, that it would be his father's turn next, and also having been seen to leave the store a very short time before the fire was discovered. It was also stated as a suspicious circumstance that a shoe-factory carried on at Fairmount by Cheap John was destroyed by fire about three years ago.

THE YOUNG HOMICIDE.

APPLICATION TO ADMIT BUCKLEY TO BAIL—MOTION DENIED.

Application was made to Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, to admit to bail Michael Buckley, who stands indicted, with three other parties, for the murder of Jacob Young in an up-town lager-beer saloon. McDonnell, one of the parties indicted, was admitted to bail, a few days since, in the sum of $10,000. On the part of Buckley, it was claimed by his counsel that the facts implicating him in the quarrel identified him no more with the homicide than McDonnell; that he was therefore equally entitled to be admitted to bail, and being a poorer man the amount of bail should be proportionately less. The facts, counsel said, as disclosed by the testimony before the Coroner, were that Buckley and two friends entered the saloon and obtained the beer, as to the payment for which a quarrel arose between Buckley and the bar-keeper, Smith; that these two came to blows, and that while the fight between them was going on, Shehan, another of the party, in another part of the saloon, inflicted the deadly wound on the deceased, who was no party to the quarrel. No privity of intent to kill could be shown between Buckley and the actual assassin, and the former could be shown to have been engaged in no crime of a grade higher than assault and battery.

The Assistant District Attorney opposed the motion, claiming that the Grand Jury having found an indictment, the testimony before the Coroner or the examining magistrate could not be admitted to discredit the propriety of such finding; that in the case of McDonnell some members of the Grand Jury had made such explanations as led the District Attorney to believe the indictment could not be sustained by evidence; but in this case the prosecuting officer had no such assurance, and could not say, therefore, that the testimony before the Grand Jury did not fully warrant the indictment.

Judge Daniels said, there being nothing to assure him that before the Grand Jury there had not been given some other or further testimony than that presented before the Coroner, which justified them in finding the verdict which they had found, he did not feel authorized to interfere. If, however, upon a further examination of the case the District Attorney should discover facts sufficient to authorize him to give the Court the same assurance of inability to convict the accused of the higher crime as had been given in McDonnell's case, there would be no objection to renewing the motion. With this understanding the motion was denied.

THE KUSTNER MYSTERY.

The inquest in the case of Karl Küstner, the German whose body was found floating in the river at Hoboken, N. J., on the 6th inst., was resumed, last evening, before Coroner Parslow and a jury, at Stemmler's Hall, on Washington-street. The first witness sworn was Albert Berryhaus, an artist, of No. 233 Hudson-street, and a boarder at the Park Hotel. He had no personal acquaintance with deceased, but had sat opposite to him at the table while he remained at the hotel. His attention had been attracted one day to a letter from Germany, which seemed to have followed Küstner from Havre. Küstner talked of the contents with a friend who got next to him, and seemed annoyed and surprised. I was not favorably impressed with him. Never saw him have any fire-arms, nor did I ever see him intoxicated. Witness identified a sketch of deceased which he had taken after death. His evidence was not important. Bridget Condon, the missing chamber-maid, about whom there was so much speculation, was sworn, but her evidence was not as important as had been anticipated. Witness had seen very little of Mr. Küstner, and knew nothing of him except as the occupant of room No. 26. She did not enter the room on the Fourth of July until 8 o'clock in the evening, thinking that Küstner was in his room, the key being on the outside of the door, while it was customary for guests to lock their rooms. His boots also stood by the door. In the evening she knocked a number of times, and getting no answer, entered the room, finding that he was not there. The bed had been slept in, and witness made it. Nothing else seemed to have been disturbed, and the water remained in the pitcher, none of it having been used. She did not notice any papers or articles of clothing lying about. Witness had never noticed any articles of value lying about, nor had she ever seen any fire-arms. She had never had anything to say to deceased. This concluded the testimony, and it was decided to make another adjournment. Mr. Adolphi has written to Stettin to secure such additional information concerning Küstner as is possible, and for papers from which it is likely the slip of paper used as wadding was taken. In addition, the river will be dragged to-day by Capt. Christ to discover, if possible, the gun or pistol with which deceased was killed. Mr. Adolphi, the foreman of the jury, then read a letter from the German Consul, in which he stated that he wished the examination to be as complete as possible, and any expense assumed which the authorities would not meet would be paid from his office. In view of this it was decided to have the river about Fifth-street carefully dredged. Mr. Adolphi also thought it desira- to have the spots on the clothing examined to determine whether they are blood or not.

The inquest was then adjourned for one month, or sooner at the call of the Coroner.

MINOR CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

An unknown woman died of hemorrhage of the lungs at the corner of Greenwich and Desbrosses streets yesterday afternoon. She was about thirty years old, and is supposed to be a resident of Newark, N. J. James McIntee, aged twenty-eight years, of No. 225 West Sixteenth-street, had his left hand severely cut by the bursting of a lager-beer bottle. Nelson Cash, of No. 316 West Twenty-first-street, was seized with a fit while driving a cart, and fell to the pavement, cutting his head severely. Chas. Firrman, aged thirty years, of No. 12 Union-street, Brooklyn, fell into the hold of the ship Cadde, at Pier No. 18 East River, yesterday, and sustained severe injuries. Philip Tracey, aged forty-two years, fell out of a second-story window of No. 507 Greenwich-street, yesterday, and was severely injured. At the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Thomas Hargg was committed in default of $300 bail, to answer a charge of forgery. The accused wrote a letter to the President of the Eighth-avenue Railroad, to which he signed the name of H. B. Wilson, the Superintendent, purporting to be a request that the prisoner be appointed a conductor on said road. Mrs. Edward Curry, of No. 1,241 Third-avenue, furnished bail in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of stealing a gold watch, the property of Mrs. Kaufmann of the same number. The watch was found in the possession of a pawnbroker, but the complainant failed to prove that it was either stolen or pawned by the accused. Joseph Port, keeper of a liquor-store, at Fortp-first-street and Second-avenue, was held to answer on a change of stabbing George Schaffer, of No. 143 West Forty-second-street.

THE LATE JAMES CUSHING.

A special meeting of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening, the First Vice President, Mr. William T. Graff, in the chair. The meeting was called for the purpose of passing resolutions expressive of the loss of the association in the death of James Cushing, Jr., a member of the organization and one of its delegates to the General Committee. In calling the meeting to order, the Chairman paid a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Cushing, as did also Hon. David B. Mellish and others, in brief speeches. On motion of Mr. Mellish, the following were appointed a committee to draft appropriate resolutions: Messrs. Mellish, Whittemore, Simonson, Alderman Cooper, Winterbottom, Graff, and Cregier. The committee, after retiring for consultation reported the following:

Resolved, That in the death of James Cushing, Jr., this Association loses one of its most honored and gifted members. His clearness of intellect, his firmness of purpose, his purity of motive, his scholarly attainments, have won our admiration; while his nobility of character, his accomplishments of manner, his genial qualities in social life, and as a friend have endeared him to our hearts. We point with pride to and hold up as an example his course in public life—devoid of self-seeking, devoted to the public welfare,—especially as illustrated in his efforts to induce the Board of Education to correct abuses within their jurisdiction.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt sympathy to the family of the deceased in their great affliction.

Resolved, That as a tribute of respect to our late associate, the members of this organization will attend the funeral.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes, and that an engrossed copy thereof be presented to the family of the deceased.

Mr. Mellish, Alderman Cooper, and others, heartily seconded the resolutions, and in earnest words eulogized the character of Mr. Cushing. The resolutions, as reported by the committee, were unanimously adopted. The meeting then adjourned to attend the funeral of Mr. Cushing to-day, at 1 o'clock, from the Church of the Paternity.

MASSACRE BY INDIANS.

A letter from Bandera, Texas, gives the following account of a terrible massacre by Indians on Sunday evening, 6th inst., on the Medina River, about thirteen miles above that place: "Joseph Moore and his family were in their wagon going to visit a neighbor, a few miles distant, when they were suddenly attacked by six or eight Indians, and Moore and his wife instantly killed, and three of their children mortally wounded. One little boy of about ten years, made his escape by jumping out of the wagon and running to the woods. The bodies of the murdered victims were found that night by a neighbor who was returning home from town, but were not examined until the next day. A party of citizens started in pursuit of the Indians on Monday morning. Moore was a son of an old lady who was killed a few months since by the same villains."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Prof. Barnard, of Columbia College, has gone to Vienna, and will be absent until about the 1st of October.

Police shield No. 1,470 has been lost. The holder is requested to return it to Capt. Leary, of the City Hall Police. It is a misdemeanor to retain these shields.

The first grand annual picnic of the United Order of American Brick-layers to Oriental Grove, will take place on Monday. The steamer Jesse Hoyt and barge Durant have been chartered for the occasion.

The Park Commissioners met yesterday morning, President Stebbins presiding. The business transacted was principally connected with the organization of the board. A report from the Committee on By-laws was received, and the board adjourned to Tuesday next.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the City Treasury: From arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $9,858 55; assessments for street openings and improvements and interest, (City and County,) $9,671 45; Croton water rents and penalties, $24,983 94; market rents and fees, $69 50; licenses and fines, $281 50; total, $44,864 94.

BROOKLYN.

The corner-stone of St. Stephen's Roman Catholic Church, on Carroll-street, corner of Hicks-street, will be laid to-morrow afternoon, under the auspices of the Irish societies of Kings County.

The M. J. Kelly benefit match, between the Mutual and Atlantic Clubs, comes off this afternoon, on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, and bids fair to be the game of the season. Play will be "called" at 3:45 o'clock.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The first annual regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club will take place to-day from the Neptune House Dock, starting at 10:30 A. M. A large number of boats belonging to other clubs will compete for the prize, as the regatta is free to all. The race will be ten miles to the windward and return.

The statement published in some of the City journals to the effect that a party of strangers, consisting of two ladies and two gentlemen, had hired a small sail-boat at Yonkers from a person named Thomas, and were supposed to be drowned, from the fact that the yacht was subsequently found upset about two miles below, without any trace of the party being discovered, appears to be without foundation, so far as having started from Yonkers is concerned. Nor is there any person in that city by the name of Thomas engaged in furnishing any kind of water craft.

LONG ISLAND.

The commissioners for the construction of the Queens County House, met at Hunter's Point yesterday, for the purpose of opening the bids for doing the work. Eight contractors put in proposals. The highest bid was $121,500, and the lowest, $73,500. Without awarding the contract, the commissioners appointed a committee to examine into the responsibility of the bidders and their sureties, and adjourned until the 28th inst.

NEW-JERSEY.

The body of a new-born child was found yesterday, in the sink of the house No. 4 Sussex-avenue. A servant in the house, who fled when the discovery was made, is supposed to be the mother of the child.

Coroner Mahan, of Jersey City, last evening concluded the inquest in the case of Eugene Atno, who was killed on Tuesday, at the Hackensack Bridge locks by Thomas Finn. The jury was out at a late hour, and being unable to agree on a verdict were locked up.

John Lester, a child eighteen months old, was killed in Newark Thursday evening by a horse-car. The child was playing with some larger children in front of its parents' residence, when it ran into the street and placed its hands against the side of the car, when it lost its footing and fell under the hind wheels, which passed over its body, mangling it horribly.

Roderick B. Seymour, Police Justice of the First Precinct, Jersey City, yesterday caused the arrest of Charles H. Benson, a reporter for a local paper, on the charge of libel. The libel consisted in a statement published on Monday, to the effect that the Justice had, while holding court Sunday morning, discharged two men, arrested as suspicious characters, and that, later in the day, two detectives from Brooklyn were looking for the discharged persons, who were wanted for a burglary in that city. Mr. Benson says he received his information at Police Head-quarters. He was required to furnish bail in $1,000.

GERMAN REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

The German Republican Central Committee, Wm. Gellmann presiding, met last night, when the Executive committee, through Morris Friedsam, submitted a report, proposing certain measures to define the position of the German Republicans towards the Republican Party in this City. From a lengthy debate on the subject it appeared that some dissatisfaction is felt among the German Republicans on account of certain acts of the leaders of the Republican Party, involving a want of recognition of the usefulness of a German organization. The matter was referred to a committee to report a plan of action on the subject at the next meeting.

PERSONAL.

Gen. O. E. Babcock, of Long Branch; Hon. G. A. Grow, of Texas, and State Controller Nelson K. Hopkins, of Albany, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Gen. J. L. Neagle, of South Carolina; Judge A. E. Suffern, of Haverstraw, and Hon. T. B. Blackstone, of Chicago, President of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. George Williamson, United States Minister to Central America, is at the Grand Central Hotel.

Senator William Sprague, of Rhode Island, is at the Hoffman House.

Admiral Alden, of the United States Navy, is at the Brevoort House.

Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

STRIKE AGAINST A HOD-CARRIER.

A patent hod-carrier which has been used several months by the contractors for the brick work for the Music Hall in Troy, has been made the occasion of a strike by the workmen, the particulars being given by the Troy *Times* of last evening as follows: "On one or two occasions the Masons' Laborers Union have both officially and unofficially notified the contractors that the use of the apparatus was distasteful to them. The contractors expressed a willingness to discontinue its use if the laborers would carry the bricks and mortar to the top of the walls. This it seems they were not willing to do, and the controversy died out. Last evening it was renewed, and the Union passed a resolution ordering the laborers employed upon the building to cease work until the machine was removed, and Messrs. Button & Buckley were notified to that effect this morning by their employes. The order was carried into effect, and to-day work on the building is almost entirely suspended. There does not seem to be any serious objection on the part of the laborers to the use of the machine on this building, because few are willing to carry a hod up eighty feet above ground, but the fear is that its introduction will serve as a precedent for its general use hereafter."

CUSTOM-HOUSE FRAUDS.

In reference to the rumor that suits had been commenced in the United States District Court, against Platt & Boyd, glass importers, of Murray-street, and other firms, for alleged fraud in the importation of goods, District Attorney Bliss stated, yesterday, that no such suits have been commenced, nor, indeed, any, unless that against Duden Freres & Co. In the Custom-house, however, certain investigations are going on which may lead to further developments.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 18, 1873.

On yesterday forenoon the general trade in horned Cattle was slow and small. The cause of this depression is two-fold—first, the demand for Beef at this season of the year is always much less than at any other; then the run of Cattle has been heavy, and one week's supply has run on into another until the markets have become choked. Prices ranged from 9c.@12½c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 8½ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt. net; several lots to hand stood over unsold. Again on this forenoon there was the same condition of trade with the same rates of sale. The quality of the Beeves to hand was from coarse to choice; a few of the top lots sold on this forenoon were allowed 58 lbs. to the cwt. net. At Communipaw Yards 13 cars of good quality Steers remained unsold at noon. Milch Cows have not improved since our last daily report. Trade in Veals was a trifle easier on this forenoon, with prices at our last quotations. Trade in Sheep and Lambs was fair on yesterday forenoon and held firm on this day. Sheep sold in large lots from 5c.@6½c. ⅌ lb.; Lambs also in large lots from 8¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb. Trade in Hogs is fair. Live Hogs nominal at 6c. ⅌ lb.; City Dressed from 6¾c.@7¾c. ⅌ lb.

SALES.

H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 132 Illinois Steers, generally fair Cattle, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7¼ cwt.; 35 common Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris, 155 common Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 45 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold for N. Morris, 129 coarse Missouri Steers from 10¾c.@11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 119 common Illinois Steers at 11c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong. M. Goldschmidt sold for self 90 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weight from 7½ to 8 cwt.; 60 coarse Missouri Steers at 11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 8 to 8¼ cwt.; 47 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ lb., weights from 7 to 8 cwt.; 105 coarse Missouri Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 49 common Illinois Steers, from 11¼c.@11½c. ⅌ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant. Coney & McPherson sold for Norris & Co., 34 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ⅌ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for selves, 290 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 11c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., weight 7 cwt.

At the Communipaw Sheep Market, T. N. Pidcock sold 305 Sheep, weight 26,070 lbs., at 5c. ⅌ lb.; 341 Sheep, weight 28,090 lbs., at 5¼c. ⅌ lb.; 349 Sheep, weight 31,900 lbs., at 5¾c. ⅌ lb.; 110 Sheep, weight 9,000 lbs., at 6¼c. ⅌ lb.; 368 Sheep, weight 33,240 lbs., at 6¾c. ⅌ lb.; 177 Sheep, weight 14,940 lbs., at 6½c. ⅌ lb.; 30 Lambs, weight 1,470 lbs., at 8¾c. ⅌ lb. Case & Houver sold 138 Lambs, weight 7,450 lbs., at 10c. ⅌ lb.; 222 Lambs, weight 12,670 lbs., at 10½c. ⅌ lb.; 41 Lambs, weight 2,350 lbs., at 10¾c. ⅌ lb.; 102 Lambs, weight 6,200 lbs., at 11c. ⅌ lb.; held on sale 322 Lambs.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day—1,613 head of horned Cattle, 3,125 Sheep, 2,625 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards—336 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at Weehawken Yards—176 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 18.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 7 cars reported to arrive, 306 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,502 head, or 386 cars, against 440 cars for the same time last week. The market was slow for want of stock to operate with; the yards are entirely cleaned out, and there were not sufficient sales to make a quotable market; sales, 77 head Texas Steers, ranging from 917 to 1,133 lbs., at $4 50@$5 20; 51 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,080 to 1,100 lbs., at $5 50@$5 55; 19 head Ohio Heifers, averaging 988 lbs., at $5 62½. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,400 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week; the market closed firm, at a slight depreciation on yesterday's prices; no sales are reported; all offerings were disposed of. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 3,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 18,200 head, against 17,300 head for the same time last week; the market was dull; only two car-loads were offered; prices nominally $5@$5 30.

CHICAGO, July 18.—Cattle dull and weak, but not lower. Receipts—3,200 head; sales of really good to extra at $5 50@$6 20; the outside for a lot averaging 1,400 lbs.; Butchers' Cattle and Stockers dull and unchanged. Shipments—1,400 head. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head. Market opened active and higher, with liberal sales at the range, $4 70@$4 85 for common to fair; $4 95@$5 10 for good to choice, with a few extra at $5 15@$5 20; closing quiet. Shipments—6,500 head.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

HAVANA, July 18.—Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 11@11½ reals ⅌ arroba. Exchange firm; on United States, 60 days, Currency 31@32 premium; short sight, 33@34 premium; 60 days' gold, 50 premium; short sight, 52 premium; on London, 63@64 premium; on Paris, 47@48 premium; Spanish gold, 52 premium.

WILMINGTON, N. C., July 18.—Turpentine lower; sales at 39½c. Resin quiet at $2 35@$2 37½ for Strained; $3@$3 50 for Pale. Crude Turpentine steady at $2 for Hard, $3 15 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $3 25.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Mrs. James McGrath and 2 children, Miss J. Maher, Miss Minnie Maher, Miss E. S. Conrad, Miss Louisa Barnes, Mrs. C. A. Banks, Jas. Carson, J. A. Pendleton, C. W. Ribble, W. J. Bartlett, Ira Iater, Mathew Duignan, Jas. R. Barrett, W. J. Grace, Jno. H. Powers, W. R. Hillyer, Jno. H. Ray, 4 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4:45 | Sun sets.....7:27 | Moon rises.12:37
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..3:36 | Gov. Island..4:25 | Hell Gate...5:47

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, July 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London, F. W. J. Hurst; Oceanic, (Br.,) Kiddle, Liverpool, via Queenstown, J. H. Sparks; Bloodhound, (Br.,) Glass, Belfast, &c., Sweetland, Bowring & Co.; India, (Br.,) McKay, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Middlesex, Buell, Providence, Rackett & Brother; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia, Penn., J. Hand.

Ship Fleetford, Layton, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey.

Barks Endeavour, Mountford, Cardenas, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Spanker, (Br.,) Whitehall, Cork or Falmouth, C. P. Sumner; Eulalia, (Br.,) Baystiem, Larne, Tetens & Bockmann; Moolay Knudsen, (Norw.,) Peterson, Alexandria, Funch, Edye & Co.; Astrid, (Norw.,) Kliver, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Orchilla, Havener, Genoa, Walsh, Field & Way.

Brig James Miller, Parker, Mobile, Ala., J. D. Hurlbut & Son.

Schrs. Edward Waite, Lee, Havana, Marcus, Hunter & Co.; Roque, Alayo, (Span.,) Valbouratt, Baracoa, E. Puig & Co.; Rambler, Coleman, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., L. E. Staples; Silver Star, Smith, Ceara and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Phœbe, Meders, Para, B. J. Wenberg; Lillias, Black, Maracaibo, Peniston & Co.; R. B. Wharton, Burnsell, Wilmington, N. C., W. Chalmers; Ella G. McLean, (Br.,) Cooke, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; Annie E., (Br.,) Rye, Sackville and Dorchester, Heney & Parker; Chimo, Lenail, Georgetown, H. W. Loud & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Leo, Dearborn, Savannah July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. July 17, lat. 37 45, lon. 75 32, passed three-masted schr., showing her private signal with letter P in it, bound N.

Steam-ship Ariel, (Br.,) Jones, Laguayra, Porto Cabello and Port au Prince July 10, with mdse. and passengers to Pim, Forwood & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Orpheo, (Ital.,) Questa, Liverpool 51 ds., with salt to order. Had light, variable winds throughout.

Bark Accorto, (Aus.,) Androvich, Aquilas 48 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Had variable weather.

Bark Prudentia, (Norw.,) Gjeruldsen, Liverpool 48 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig James Ratchford, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) George, Wentworth, N. S., 10 ds., with 290 tons plaster to V. C. & C. V. King—vessel to C. W. Bertaux.

Brig Annie Mitchell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, St. Kitts 17 ds., with molasses and sugar and 2 passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Brig Beaver, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pringle, Rockland, N. B., 7 ds., with building stone to Bartram Bros.

Brig Wm. Dobson, (of St. John, N. B.) Buck, Rockland, N. B., 9 ds., with 212 blocks building stone to G. P. Sharwood—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Abbott Devereux, (of Boston,) Rich, Sidney, C.B., 11 ds., with 600 tons coal, to C. B. Swain & Son—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Harriet, Kennedy, St. George, N. B., 20 ds. with piling, to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. D. Hastings, Tilton, Virginia.

Schr. J. H. Marbel, Clayton, Richmond, Va.

Schr. A. L. Pearce, Green, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Macomber, Higgins, Franklin, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. M. R. W., (Br.,) Williams, St. John, N. B., 11 ds. with lath to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. A. M. C. Smith, Rogers, Seal Island with Fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Mattie Holmes, Cox, Port Caledonia, C. B., 13 ds., with 306 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. Mary Clifton, Davis, Tuspan and Tampico, Mexico, 24 ds., with wood, skins, &c., to Commercial Warehouse Co.—vessel to Latasa & Co.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, Herrick, Jacksonville, 10 ds., with yellow pine to R. G. Fairchilds, vessel to master.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to W. K. Hinman.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-York.

Schr. J. J. Pharo, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Exertion, Forble, Virginia.

Schr. Belle Brown, Nash, Hurricane Island, with stone to Bridge Co.

Schr. Leader, Collins, St. George, N. B., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. R. S. Dean, Macomber, Taunton.

Schr. Joseph P. Ross, Paul, Taunton.

Schr. Pierce, Lovell, Bangor 5 ds., to Bell Bros.

Schr. Whistler, Kief, Taunton.

Schr. A. F. Howe, Ellis, Boston.

Schr. Asa Bigelow, Rice, New-Haven.

Schr. Hattie Mayo, Chadwick, New-Haven.

Schr. Charlie Cobb, Jameson, Spruce Head, with stone for Jersey City.

Schr. Statesman, Pettigrew, Shulee, N. S., 12 ds., with piling to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. Henry Faulkingham, Jonesport, with piling to Jas. Murray.

Schr. Franklin Pierce, Flandon, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. L. Standish, Wilder, Pembroke, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Adeline B. Peters, Egg Harbor.

Schr. Charles Heath, Warren, Bangor, with lumber to Wilson & Godfrey.

Schr. S. M. Strout, Dean, Rockport, Me., with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Christina, Baker, Nantucket, with fish to Sam'l Miller.

Schr. Cherub, Fletcher, Gardiner, with lumber to Creed Bros.

Schr. George W. Glover, Holbrook, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Laconia, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, Newport.

Schr. Samuel Crocker, Thrasher, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. D. Davidson, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. H. Burnett, Bennett, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. M. Dexter, Dunton, Providence.

Schr. Henry Cole, Chadwick, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr Fashion, Baker, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. P. King, Jarvis, Providence.

Schr. Henrietta, Hurlbut, Calais 5 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. E. C. Sadler, Baisden, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Dickens, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Python, Hale, Fall River.

Anchored in the Lower Bay, outward bound, ship John Bright, for San Francisco.

SAILED—Steam-ship Holland, for London.

WIND—Sunset, S. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, July 18.—The steam frigate Brooklyn, from New York, arrived at this port to-day. Also arrived, steamer William Lawrence, from Baltimore; barks Iona, from Smyrna; Gimlic, from Palermo; Scotland, from ——; brigs, Chimborazo, from Alexandria; Amelia Emma, from Port Royal; schooner L. W. Wheeler, from Cardenas.

BOSTON, Mass., July 18.—Arr. schr. Edith Way, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 18.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Andes, from Fajardo; bark E. A. Bernard, from West Indies; schr. Bob, from Nassau.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 18.—Arr. schrs. R. H. Yates, Philadelphia, for Boston; Salewny and Kate Grant, Calais, for New-York; W. D. B. Pitcher, Thomaston, for do.; White Sea, Dix Island, for do.; Enterprise, Portsmouth, for do.; Lizzie, St. George, N. B., for do.; Adna, (Br.,) Shulee, for New-Haven; Flores, Calais, for Pawtucket; Mary A. Power, Boston, for Georgetown, D. C., or Baltimore; M. A. Ayer, Rockport, Mass., for New Brunswick, N. J.

7 A. M., wind E. N. E., fresh, rainy.

BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
SILVER-WARE,
IN CASES, FOR WEDDING PRESENTATION.

TIFFANY & Co.,
Union-square, New-York.
No. 10 Grand Quai, Geneva.
SUPERIOR STEM-WINDING WATCHES,
FROM OUR OWN FACTORY, AND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL THE BEST MAKERS.
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE CHS. FRODSHAM WATCH.

Shoe and Leather Chronicle
$3 a Year, in advance.
A Weekly Newspaper for Boot and Shoe Men, Tanners, Findings Dealers, etc.
W. A. Van Benthuysen,
No. 6 Ferry St., New-York.

IN CONTENTS, JULY 17, ARE LETTERS FROM JACKSON S. SCHULTZ ON SHOE MANUFACTURING AND TANNING MACHINERY IN EUROPE—VISIT OF THE EMPEROR TO THE SHOE-MACHINERY DEPARTMENT—PRIZES PROBABLY TO BE TAKEN BY AMERICAN SHOE AND LEATHER EXHIBITORS.

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W. A. Van Benthuysen,
No. 6 Ferry St., New-York.

HOW TO COUNT THE COST OF BOOTS AND SHOES—NEW-YORK VS. SOUTHERN STYLES—STEAM OR VAPOR SWEATING—MEASUREMENTS OF THE FOOT—BUSINESS OF THE PAST WEEK IN THE SHOE, LEATHER, AND HIDE MARKETS.

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DR. RADWAY'S
SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT,
The Great Blood Purifier.
FOR THE CURE OF ALL
CHRONIC DISEASES, SCROFULA, ULCERS,
CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, ERYSIPELAS,
KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND LIVER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA,
AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS AND THROAT;
PURIFIES THE BLOOD,
RESTORING HEALTH AND VIGOR;
CLEAR SKIN AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION
SECURED TO ALL.
Sold by druggists. Price $1 per bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S
REGULATING PILLS,
perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated, for the cure of all disorders of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, bladder, nervous diseases, headache, constipation, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, bilious fever, inflammation of the bowels, piles, and all derangements of the internal viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. 25 cents a box. Sold by druggists.
DR. RADWAY & CO., NO. 32 WARREN-ST.

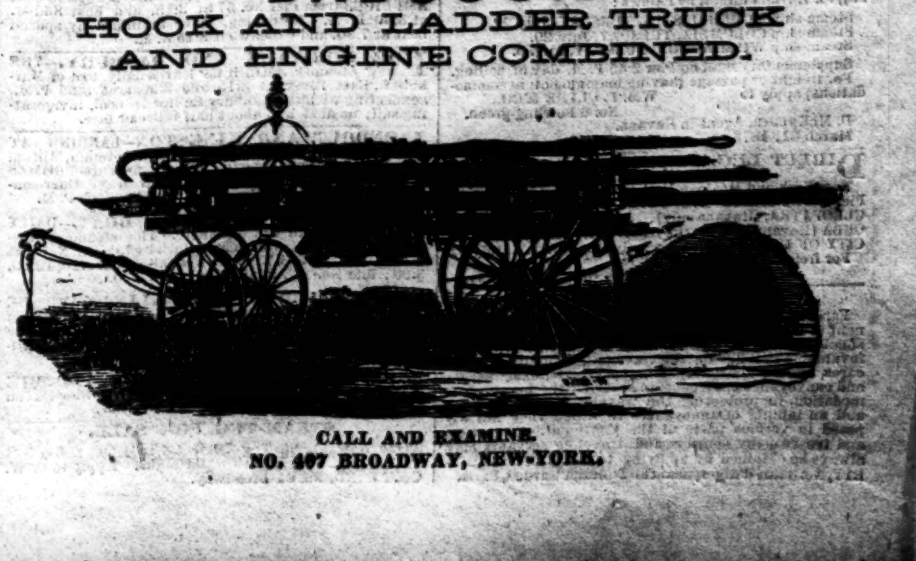
KINGSFORD'S
Oswego Corn Starch,
IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,
IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.
It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.
For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.
Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE, & UPRIGHT PIANOS
NEW-YORK BRANCH HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH-AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

LOST OR STOLEN—A GOLD WATCH, CHAIN, and BREAST-PIN, on the 18th inst. The finder will receive $10 reward by returning them to No. 431 East 60th-st.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured, without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND TOWN COMMITTEES IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO THE
BABCOCK
HOOK AND LADDER TRUCK
AND ENGINE COMBINED.



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NO. 407 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.